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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CYL CADRES

How We Strengthen Party Leadership Over the Communist Youth League 1

RURAL MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Run Rural Middle School Properly on the Basis of Actual Needs of the Countryside 9

FACTORY-RUN SCHOOLS

Small Factories Run School Jointly and Push Universal Education Energetically Forward 12

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Page

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Chinese Party and State Leaders Meet Foreign Friends in Peking 15

Chinese Leaders, Leading Members of Various Departments and Personages of Various Circles Attend Peking's May Day Celebrations 16

Nation-wide May Day Celebrations in China 19

OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Chiao Kuan-hua and Lo Ching-chang Meet and Fete Visiting Groups of Chinese Students in Europe and USA 21

HONG KONG VISITORS

Liu Hsi-yao Meets Presidents and Professors at Chinese University of Hong Kong 21

TAIWAN FISHERMEN

Twelve Taiwan Fishermen Rescued Near Tungyin Island 22

RUSTICATED YOUTH

Educated Young People in North China Countryside 22

NATIONAL MINORITIES

China's Minority Peoples Have More Industrial Workers 24

VETERAN WORKER

Interview with 72-Year-Old Retired Worker 26

NEW WORKERS

Southwest China Plant Trains Young Workers 27

INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Chinese Workers Score New Achievements 28

SUGAR PRODUCTION

China Produces More Sugar 30

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Meet Warmly Welcomes Albanian Trade Union Delegation 31

Page

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Delegation Arrives in Peking 33

Algerian Delegation Feted in Peking 34

Delegation of People's Insurance Company of China Arrives in Algeria 36

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

First Chinese Ambassador to Australia Leaves Peking for Post 36

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth Send May Day Message of Greetings to Chinese Leaders 37

CHINA AND CANADA

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Tang Ke Meet Canadian Petroleum Mission 38

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Ethiopian Guests 38

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Archaeological Finds To Be Shown in France, Britain, Other Countries 39

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in France 42

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Italy 42

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei and Chung Fu-hsiang Meet Japanese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications 43

Chinese Friendly Delegation to Japan Visits Kansai, Chugoku, Shikoku 43

Japanese Guests Leave for Home 46

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chou En-lai, Teng Ying-chao Meet Madame Cardenas 46

Wife of Ex-President of Mexico Leaves Peking for Northeast China 47

Page

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

First Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Leaves Peking for Post 47

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation 47

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Guests Leave Peking for Home 49

Romanian Leaders Receive Outgoing Chinese Ambassador 49

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Receives Leaders of Chinese Ocean-Going Freighter 50

Sierra Leonean President Greets Chairman Mao Tsetung on May Day 50

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 50

CHINA AND US

Kuo Mo-jo, Hsien Hua Meet American Cardiologists 51

American Friendly Personages Leave Peking for Southern China 51

NATIONAL

ART AND LITERATURE

Seek Increasing Perfection in Art - by Yün Lan 52

Write and Stage More Minor Theatrical Works - by Wen Shao 57

INDOCTRINATION OF CHILDREN

Show Enthusiastic Concern Over the Growth of the Younger Generation 60

FRONTIER DEVELOPMENT

Develop the Frontier and Build Up the Frontier 62

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Peking Young People Make Rapid Progress 65

Page

YOUTH DAY

Peking Cross-Country Torch-Race Heralds May 4th Youth Day 67

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Promising Educated Young People in China's Countryside 68

New Commune Members in a Hilly Village 70

WORKERS' CULTURAL PALACE

Shanghai Workers' Cultural Palace 72

NEW PRODUCTS

Kwangchow Fair Displays New Chinese Machine-Building Achievements 73

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Eye Specialist and Wife Leave Peking To Tour Other Parts of China 76

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Senior Representative of British Council Leaves Peking To Tour Southern China 76

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Greet Establishment Anniversary of RGNUC 77

CHINA AND CANADA

Leader of Canadian Petroleum Mission Gives Banquet in Peking 78

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Leaves Peking for Paris 79

CHINA AND JAPAN

CJFA Delegation to Japan Conducts Visits in Four Groups 80

Minister Chuji Kuno Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 82

Sino-Japanese Agreement on Sea-Bed Cable Signed in Peking 83

Personage of Japanese Sports Circles Feted in Peking 84

Page

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visit to China of Secretary-General of Kuwait Table Tennis Federation 84

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking 85

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Women's Delegation Leaves Peking for Democratic People's Republic of Korea 85

Chinese Women's Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang 86

Korean Delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" Leaves Peking for Home 86

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

First Performance of Pakistan National Dance Ensemble in Peking 87

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Sends Condolence to PDRY Foreign Ministry on Death of Foreign Minister Aulagi 89

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Li Chiang Meets and Fetes Philippine Trade Mission 89

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador 90

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Visits Chinese Ship 90

CHINA AND SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

Ambassadors to China Give Banquet in Honor of Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe of China 91

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Friendship Delegation of South Vietnam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions Warmly Welcomed in Peking 91

Page

Friendship Delegation of South Vietnam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions Leaves Peking for Northeast and South China 93

NATIONAL

EMULATE LEI FENG MOVEMENT

Young PLA Commanders and Fighters Vigorously Fight at Their Posts 95

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Factories and Mines in Peking Form Ties with Schools 99

RUSTICATED YOUTH

Party Committee of a Hsien in Kansu Warmly Helps Rusticated Educated Youths To Grow Up Healthily 102

Perseveringly Adhere to the Correct Orientation of Sending Educated Youths to Mountain and Rural Areas 105

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Advance Along Road of Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive--Visit to a PLA Peking Unit 111

FOLK DANCE

Advance in Art of Dance on Inner Mongolian Grasslands 114

WOMAN TEACHER

Woman Teacher on Central China Lake 115

PROTECTIVE WEAR

Tientsin Produces More Labor Protection Devices 116

LIGHT INDUSTRY

China Produces More Light Industrial Goods in First Quarter of 1973 117

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Friendship Group to Albania and Romania Leaves Peking 119

Page

CHINA AND ALGERIA

China, Algeria Sign Insurance Agreement 119

Algerian Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 120

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 120

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to Belgium Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Team 120

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Tour Group of Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Leaves Peking 121

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Petroleum Mission Leaves Peking 122

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Ambassador to China Gives Reception 122

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Arrives in Paris 123

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Leaves Peking for Shanghai 124

Japanese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 124

Chinese Friendship Delegation Welcomed Everywhere in Japan 125

Chinese Delegation to Japan Continues Visits in Four Groups 127

Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Meng Meet Personage from Japanese Sports Circles 129

Japanese Volleyball Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai 130

Personage from Japanese Sports Circles Leaves Peking for Shanghai 130

Page

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Medical Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Kuwait 131

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Foreign Ministers of China and Luxembourg Hold Talks in Peking 132

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets Luxembourg Foreign Minister 132

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet for Luxembourg Foreign Minister 133

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei Meet Luxembourg Foreign Minister in Peking 135

Chinese, Luxembourg Foreign Ministers Continue Talks in Peking 135

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Minister Receives Chinese Exhibition Delegation Chief 136

Chinese Freighter Warmly Received in Mexican Port 136

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrade Kim Song Ae Receives Chinese Women's Delegation 137

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chu Teh, Saifudin, Teng Hsiao-ping Attend Performance by Pakistan National Dance Ensemble 138

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Journalists' Delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Arrives in Peking 139

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chou En-lai, Li Chiang and Li Chuan Meet Philippine Trade Mission 139

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Sri Lanka and Pakistan 140

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Head of Chinese Pavilion at Tunis International Fair Leaves Peking 130

Page

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Revisionists Conduct Espionage Activities in Various Places of World 141

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

How We Carry On Study Successfully While in Active Service 143

REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

Stimulate the Remolding of World Outlook and the Development of Scientific Research Work 149

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTH

Integration with Workers and Peasants Is a Road Necessary to the Revolutionization of Educated Youth 152

PUBLICATIONS

China Puts Out More Publication on Science and Technology 159

EDUCATION AND PRODUCTIVE LABOR

Central China Institute Combines Teaching with Production 160

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Shanghai Workers Speed Up Socialist Construction 161

RAINFALL

Timely Rain in Northern China 163

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Delegation Returns to Peking from Sinkiang 164

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Professor Feted in Peking 165

CHINA AND BRITAIN

From London to Cardiff--Visit of Chinese Journalists Delegation to Britain 165

Page

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet for Samdech Sihanouk's Trip to African and European Countries 168

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Delegation of "Capitan Avalos" Aviation School Arrives in Peking 169

Delegation of Chilean Aviation School Feted in Peking 170

CHINA AND CONGO

President Ngouabi Receives Chinese Ambassador to Congo 171

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Scientists Leave Peking for Other Parts of China 171

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Guests Arrive in Peking 172

Iranian Guests Feted in Peking 172

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Yu-hsun Meet Japanese Biologists in Peking 173

Japanese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Leaves Kwangchow for Home 174

Hua Kuo-feng and Hao Chung-shih Meet Japanese Guests 175

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Home 175

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Continues Visit to Japan 176

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 178

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Sees Acrobatic Performance in Peking 179

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Kim Song Ae Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Women's Delegation 180

Chinese Ocean Shipping Delegation Leaves for Korea 181

Page

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan National Dance Ensemble Leaves Peking for Tientsin 182

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Journalists from Democratic Yemen Feted in Peking 183

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Trade Mission Leaves Peking 183

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 184

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Guests Feted in Peking 185

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets American Columnist 185

Hsieh Hua Meets American Doctor in Peking 186

NATIONAL

CYL CONGRESSES

CYL Congresses Held and New CYL Leading Organs Formed in Hopei, Shensi, Kansu and Kweichow 187

CADRE EDUCATION

Lead the Broad Masses of Cadres To Embark Firmly on the "May 7" Road 190

CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's Thought as a Guide to the Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Style 195

INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Energetically Organize League Members and Youths To Read and Study Seriously and Make Penetrating Criticism 198

YOUNG WORKERS

An Engineering Team in Hopei Relies on Old Workers to Strengthen Ideological Education for Young Workers 200

Page

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Comrades Teng Ying-chao, Hsieh Ching-yi, Chen Mu-hua and Lo Ching-chang Meet Women's Tourist Group from Hong Kong 203

PALEONTOLOGY

Well-Preserved Skeletons of Extinct Elephants Found in East China 203

WORKER-CADRES

Miner-Cadres in Central China 204

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

East China Agricultural Scientific Research Institute 206

FOLK ARTS

Multi-National Southwest Province Promotes Folk Arts of Minority People 207

MOTOR ROADS

Southwest China Autonomous Chou Builds Motor Road Network 208

AFFORESTATION

Afforestation Along South China Coastal Beaches 209

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Friendship Group Arrives in Tirana 210

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Ministry of National Defense Holds Soiree for Algerian Delegation 210

Vice Chairman of Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying Meets Algerian Delegation 211

Algerian Delegation Leader Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking 211

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Mrs. Peron Feted in Peking 212

Page

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Plastic Surgery Expert and Wife Leave for Shanghai 213

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for African and European Countries 213

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean General of Aviation Gives Return Banquet in Peking 215

Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Meets Laura Allende 215

Chilean Friends Leave Peking for Kwangchow 216

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Gives National Day Cocktail Party 216

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chou En-lai and Ho Ying Meet Ehtiopian Ambassador to China 217

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Minister Receives Chinese Post Delegation 217

French Minister Fetes Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation 218

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Opens in Paris 218

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Paris 219

CHINA AND IRAN

Li Hsien-nien, Wang Meng, Ho Ying Meet Iranian Guests in Peking 220

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Ministers Give Dinner Party in Honor of Liao Cheng-chih 220

Japanese Agricultural and Peasant Exchange Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 221

Page

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Shanghai 221

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 222

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Liaoning Youth Football Team Leaves for Korea 223

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Foreign Minister and Madame Vaarvik Arrives in Peking 223

Chinese, Norwegian Foreign Ministers Hold Talks in Peking 224

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Charge d'Affaires to Peru Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Archaeologists 224

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party for Visiting Delegation 225

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Tennis Team Arrives in Colombo 225

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Woman Writer Leaves Peking for Southern China 226

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chou En-lai and Chou Pei-yuan Meet Former Head of Swiss Political Department 227

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Swiss Guest in Peking 227

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Upholds 200-Mile Territorial Sea Limit 228

TRADE MISSION

Chinese Trade Visiting Group to Italy and FRG Back in Peking 229

Page

CHINA AND US

American Guests Leave Peking for Other Parts of China 229

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Head of Chinese Pavilion at Kinshasa International Fair Leaves Peking for Zaire 230

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Ambassador 230

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****
* NATIONAL *
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CYL CADRES

How We Strengthen Party Leadership Over the Communist Youth League

by

The Party branch of Tachai Production Brigade,
Hsiyang Hsien, Shansi

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 23, 1973)

In strengthening our leadership over the CYL in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be concerned with the upbringing of the younger generation," and with his line for CYL building, we the Party branch of Tachai brigade lay emphasis on strengthening the organizational and ideological development of the CYL branch. We foster a revolutionary leadership squad of the CYL organization with Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and lead the whole body of CYL members and the broad mass of youths in marching forward with youthful vigor along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

We deeply realize in practice that in order to make rural youth work a success, it is necessary to build a sound CYL branch. "The train runs fast solely because it is pulled by the locomotive." In grasping the development of the CYL branch, the key lies in grasping the fostering and education of CYL cadres. With a number of efficient CYL cadres and the regular conducting of class education, line education and education in the continuing revolution to increase continuously their ideological awareness, it will then be possible to give full play to the role of the CYL as the Party's assistant in the three major revolutionary movements.

Branch Pays Attention To Grasping Branch

"Branch pays attention to grasping branch." That is an experience of our Tachai Party branch in strengthening leadership over CYL work. It means

that if the Party branch wants to grasp the work of the CYL branch well, it is first necessary to pay attention to the Party branch itself and teach the whole Party branch committee, Party members, and in particular the Party branch secretary, to take the lead in grasping the work of the CYL.

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei has consistently attached importance to grasping the development of the CYL branch. He maintains that it is an important matter to the revolution to foster successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and insure our Party and State against changing color, that the central work of the Party branch at various times has always only one object, which is to assign to the basic level the fundamental task of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that the fundamental task of the CYL branch is to bring young people up with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to be successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that therefore the fundamental object of the Party's central work and the work of the CYL is completely identical.

He often says: "Between the Party branch and the CYL branch, the Party must centralize control while the CYL must cooperate well with the Party." Sometimes he would preside over the Party branch meeting held exclusively to study CYL work, and take time out to attend meetings of the CYL branch, CYL meetings and meetings of youths, or have individual talks with the young people, showing concern from many aspects for the growth of the younger generation.

At one time more shortcomings and mistakes were found among young people than among the older cadres. Some comrades of the Party branch showed reluctance to tackle the difficulty, believing that the problem was "difficult to grasp" and "impossible to grasp."

In view of this idea, we the Party branch of Tachai repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectics of "one dividing into two," regarded correctly the strong points and shortcomings of the young people as well as their achievements and problems, and distinguished the mainstream from the tributaries. The Party branch agreed that the mainstream of the majority of the young people was good, that they loved study and labor and were not afraid of hardship and tiring work, that they dared to take up heavy loads, and that young people were essential to every profession and trade.

For example, although we have an overhead transportation line in Tachai, under existing conditions the shoulder pole for carrying loads is still necessary for many farm jobs, and carrying by shoulder poles is done principally by young people. During threshing in autumn, the threshers often have to turn out sixty to seventy thousand catties of grain every 24 hours. Most of those who work overtime are young people. Every task assigned to the young people by the Party branch is successfully fulfilled. That is why we say that our younger generation is full of hope and that it is very wrong to think that young people are good for nothing.

Of course, prob ems of this or that kind--and sometimes they are very serious--really exist among the young people. How should we deal with these problems? We discussed this exclusively. Was it because the youths were

backward, or was it because there was not enough education? Members of the Party branch cited numerous facts to show that we must not solely blame the young people for their backwardness as the cause of their problems, but first of all we should examine the inadequacy of education provided by our Party branch. Had our work of education been able to catch up, then the backward could have been turned into the advanced and negative factors could have been turned into positive ones.

Through the discussion, thinking in the Party was unified. We unanimously declared that, while strengthening the building of the Party branch, we should strive to help the CYL branch carry out organizational rectification and ideological rectification.

In the past few years, our Party branch of Tachai has adopted four measures for grasping the building of the CYL branch:

(1) Grasping of collective leadership, firmly insisting that the Party branch should take part in youth meetings. In normal times, whenever a CYL cadre meeting, meeting of CYL members, and youth meeting is held, our Party branch will always send a Party committee member to attend such a meeting and help the young people make suggestions and think out ways and means, tell the young people the truth of revolution, and guide them in discussing and solving problems.

(2) Grasping of operation of study classes, firmly insisting on coordinating concentrated regulation of the CYL during winter-spring with all-year round CYL regulation. Apart from operating CYL-regulating study classes during the long slack season of winter-spring for the purpose of solving important problems in a concentrated manner, it is also necessary to hold short-term study classes--such as line-education study classes, hard-work-and-economy education study classes, "old lead young, old teach young" study classes--at other times in accordance with the ideological state of the young people, for the purpose of solving a single ideological problem of the nature of a tendency in a concentrated manner.

(3) Grasping of examination of work, firmly insisting on the system of arranging assignments beforehand and evaluating results afterward. While studying the work of the Party branch, we also study the work of the CYL branch. While arranging the tasks of the Party branch, we also arrange the tasks of the CYL branch. While checking the work of the Party branch, we also check the work of the CYL branch. In this way the work of the Party branch is closely related to that of the CYL branch, which facilitates realization of centralized leadership by the Party and sets in motion CYL work.

(4) Grasping of method of work. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Apart from continuing to give support to the central work of the Party, the Youth League must also have independent work suited to the character of youth." In grasping CYL work, we take care to put "support" and "suitability" in their proper relationship, so that young people may not only study, labor, and work well, but also amuse themselves, engage in sport, and rest well. Accordingly we have organized literary-art propaganda teams, set up libraries, formed newspaper-

reading groups, and established spare-time writing groups, agricultural scientific and technical experimental groups, etc. Thus the CYL branch does a good job of giving support to the central work of the Party as well as its independent work that is suited to the character of youth.

Key Lies in Grasping CYL Cadres

Chairman Mao teaches us: "With the political line determined, cadres become the deciding factor. Therefore the bringing up of large numbers of new cadres in a planned manner is our fighting task." In grasping the building of the CYL branch, our Party branch of Tachai grasps the fostering of CYL cadres as a fundamental, important matter. We hold that the degree of fighting strength of the CYL branch depends on the high or low degree of ideological revolutionization of the CYL cadres. Accordingly we firmly insist on arming the heads of CYL cadres with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought so as to bring up a revolutionized CYL leadership squad.

In the past many years one group of CYL cadres of Tachai has succeeded another. Our brigade Party branch, resolutely following the method of "old lead young, old teach young," has been bringing up one group of CYL cadres after another. In doing so, we pick them with great care, use them freely, impose strict demands on them, and educate them patiently, so that every one of them becomes a success.

It is of particular importance to train CYL branch secretaries. The first CYL branch secretary of our Tachai was Liang Pien-liang. He was trained and helped personally by Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei when he was deputy chief of the "Old Young Group." Now Liang Pien-liang is deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch.

The second CYL branch secretary was Chao Su-heng. He was the brigade accountant who passed the labor test with the help of Chia Ch'eng-jang, leader of the brigade. Later he became a Red Housekeeper and a member of the brigade Party branch. Now, having been recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he is studying at Tsinghua University of Peking.

The third CYL branch secretary was Kuo Feng-lien. She subsequently became a deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch.

The present CYL branch secretary is Iron Maid Chia Ts'un-so. She is the daughter of a poor peasant. At first she had a weak character. She dared not speak at meetings and would weep as soon as she was confronted with some difficulty. Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei constantly put her at the most critical spot of class struggle for training, and had her tested in places where labor was most demanding. After undergoing training for several years, Chia Ts'un-so has become a girl who dares to think, to act, and to struggle. During the great proletarian cultural revolution she was gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and became leader of the "Iron Maids Team," deputy instructor of the militia company, and a member of the Party branch. She is a new successor of our Tachai.

In the work of training CYL cadres, we attach great importance to the training of young women to serve as members of the CYL branch. In the 7-member CYL branch committee there are now three women, making up more than 40 percent of the total number. Some people fear that women CYL cadres may not be reliable, because they will desert us as soon as they find a husband. Our Party branch think otherwise. We hold that since the ultimate ideal of making revolution is the liberation of all mankind, we should not be afraid that training of women CYL cadres would be labor lost. Whether they remain in their own villages or are married and live in other areas, women CYL cadres will always be a force for the revolution. Besides, since female youths make up more than half the number of youths of both sexes in rural villages, how are we to do youth work if we do not train women CYL cadres? Accordingly, we actively, enthusiastically, and seriously select and train women CYL cadres.

In training CYL cadres, we also take care to select some CYL members of middle peasant families for training as CYL branch committee members. We hold that since the class line in rural villages is reliance on poor and lower-middle peasants and solid union with middle peasants, admission of some CYL members of middle peasant families into the leadership squad is an expression of total implementation of Chairman Mao's class line and policy for rural areas.

Young Chia Shih-tzu came from a middle peasant family. After finishing junior middle school, he took part in labor training in the brigade for wholly seven years. He is content to stay in the countryside, labors effectively, and works actively. As a result, the CYL branch appointed him committee member in charge of propaganda. In 1972 the poor and lower-middle peasants sent him to college in Taiyuan.

After Chia Shih-tzu left, the CYL branch elected Chia Hui-t'ang to take his place as a committee member. Hui-t'ang also came from a middle peasant family. He returned to the village to do labor upon leaving middle school in 1967. After five years of tempering, he is growing up healthily.

Constant attention to the fostering and education of CYL cadres has greatly boosted the revolutionary spirit of members of the leadership squad of our Tachai CYL branch and enabled them to advance with youthful vigor. Under the unified leadership of the Party branch in the struggle to change heaven and earth, they fully play the role of CYL as a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, a fighting team of class struggle, and also a shock force in production struggle and a pioneer team of scientific experiment.

Educate CYL Members With Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Through many years of practice we realize that the most fundamental thing of the building of a CYL branch is to educate CYL members and the broad mass of youth with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to foster them to become successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

During the regulation of the CYL, we found that things tightened up a bit while rectification was going on, but slackened after the rectification

was over." Some of the youths were "all eagerness" when applying for admission into the CYL, but became a nominal member after their admission.

Why was that? Through investigation, the Party branch and CYL branch of our brigade agreed that ideological education must be constantly and ceaselessly grasped and there must be no slackening of effort. Youths who ask to be admitted into the CYL must be actively fostered, but it must not be thought that everything would be perfect after their admission. More important still, it is necessary to grasp tightly education in ideology and political line. If regular ideological education is not tightly grasped, the results of CYL regulation will not be consolidated properly, the enthusiasm of new CYL member will not last long, and the ideological consciousness of old CYL members will not rise to a higher level.

Therefore, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Marxist theories must be thoroughly mastered and applied, the object of such mastery being wholly their application" and "The change of world outlook is a radical change," we firmly persevere in educating CYL members and the broad mass of youths with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this respect we have the following three understandings:

(1) Grasp study and examine the line.

Some people say, "We are peasants, and all we need to do is to bury ourselves in sound labor." We think that in tilling the land for the revolution, we shall not be able to produce any grain if we do not labor effectively and practically. However, it is dangerous to bury oneself in labor without raising one's head to look at the way. Therefore, it is necessary to teach CYL members and other youths to grasp the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style as the most important thing.

In spring last year when 11 students of the 9th grade of Tachai School left school after completing their studies, some people said, "It is spring busy season. Newly recruited labor must go to work in the fields at once!" Our Party branch thought that these youths who came back to attend the "agricultural college" after graduation from senior middle school would of course have to temper themselves properly in labor, but that their first lesson should be revolutionary criticism. Accordingly the Party branch called a criticism general meeting attended by all members of the brigade, at which 11 youths were allowed to speak and criticize the crime of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i of pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and secretly plotting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

At the meeting, CYL members Chia Lien-tzu and Chia Su-t'ang wrathfully criticized the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for having said that the sending of intellectual youths to rural areas was "reform through labor in disguise." The two girls said, "The settlement of intellectual youths in rural villages is a way pointed out by Chairman Mao. Practice is the best classroom and the poor and lower-middle peasants are the best teachers. We must get our diplomas honestly in the three major revolutionary movements."

In leading the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style in the summer last year, our brigade Party branch conducted education in the basic line among the young people by correlating a study of the history of two-line struggle in the Party with a summing up of the history of two-line struggle in our brigade. It was found that in their speeches the young people did not refer enough to the practice in our own brigade.

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei said, "Why do the young people talk much about theory in making criticism, but do not relate it correctly to practice? We older people are responsible for that, because we have not told them enough about the history of line struggle in Tachai."

Accordingly, in the line-education backbone training class held in the brigade, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei told the young people in detail the history of two-line struggle in the Tachai Party branch since its inauguration, so that they might know better that Tachai was brought into being as a result of struggle along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and that without this line there would have been no Tachai of today. The line decided everything. If Tachai was to continue to advance, the resolute effort to wage line struggle must not be relaxed even for a moment.

(2) Grasp action with attention to performance.

Some people say, "He who speaks with eloquence has the advantage." We think that in evaluating the performance of a CYL member or any other youth, it is not enough to listen to what he says. More important still, it is necessary to see what he does in practical action and how he does it. Take for example the jobs of removing hills, filling up gullies and making level ground. At a mobilization meeting one may declare oneself unafraid of hardship and death. Upon arrival in the worksite, however, he will be judged by whether he dares to take up heavy loads and sweat it out.

Young Chia Ch'ang-so is practical and willing to work hard. He is always the first to face hardship but the last to enjoy comfort, thus setting a good example for the rest. Some people say, "Ch'ang-so works hard but says little. He is clumsy with his tongue and so is not much good." We think that the changes in the new Tachai are attributable not to words but to hard work and strenuous struggle. Therefore, it is necessary to bring up youngsters who love the countryside fervently and are practical and willing to work. As for one's being tongue-tied, that is attributable to lack of training.

Accordingly, our Taichai Party branch has selected Chia Ch'ang-so to be a successor and made him a committee member of the Party branch and concurrently a company commander of the militia. He was in fact a cowherd and shepherd for several years after he completed his primary school education. Later he carried manure for the farms "to pass the test of the shoulder pole." Now that he is in a leadership position, he still follows in the footsteps of the old generation of cadres and insists on never being separated from labor, from the masses, or from a life of hard work and simplicity. The poor and lower-middle peasants say, "Ch'ang-so is a good sapling which we have watered with our own sweat."

(3) Grasp vocational work, with attention to being both red and expert.

Some people say, "To be a secretary or leader of a brigade is to be a successor. To do anything else has no prospects." In our opinion, young people who are successors to the revolutionary cause include not only cadres, but also those who do other farm jobs. Of course, to be a cadre is to be a successor to the revolutionary cause, but he takes over the post of a people's servant, not that of "an official and a lord." Similarly, no matter what sort of farm job one does, one is taking over a revolutionary job.

For example, when one breaks stone with Chia Chin-ts'ai, takes over his big hammer, and takes up the heavy task of opening the mountains and quarry stone for building a new Tachai, one is also taking over a revolutionary task. Therefore, we advocate that young people learn skills and techniques and walk the road of both redness and expertness.

Chia Lai-hsiao and other youths are regularly quarrying stone together with Chia Chin-ts'ai. Chia Hsin-wen and other youths are learning how to manage fruit trees from Chia Ch'eng-fu. Kao Yü-liang and other youths are learning to grow rice and cotton and other experimental crops from scientific and technical personnel and from old peasants. Chia Lien-chu learns to be a blacksmith, and has become a master blacksmith.

Having joined the CYL, youth Li Lai-yuan was assigned the job of feeding pigs by the Party branch. He said, "Feeding pigs is also making revolution." He joyfully went to the pig farm, pushing a cart of pig feed all the time and carefully learning pig-feeding technique, oblivious of the dirty and tiring nature of the job. When the sow gave birth to a litter, he kept watch all night in the pig sty to protect the piglets, in defiance of the cold.

There are many young people in Tachai who love their own job like Li Lai-yuan. They closely combine the far-reaching ideals of the revolution with their down-to-earth practical work, striving to be ideologically red and technically proficient, and to master skills truly in order to serve the people.

* * *

RURAL MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Run Rural Middle School Properly on the Basis of Actual Needs of the Countryside

by

The Party Branch of Ch'enchi Middle School of
Huaiyang hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 25, 1973)

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, the broad masses of teachers and students of our school are studying seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as writings of Chairman Mao, developing the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, criticizing deeply the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and raising their awareness of line struggle. On this basis, by organizing the teachers and students to sum up experiences in educational revolution, further establish the thought of "take agriculture as the foundation" and follow firmly and unswervingly the road indicated by the "May 7 Directive," we have obtained some results.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive "Carry out education in ideology and political line," we have organized the broad masses of teachers and students to examine the work of the school in the light of Chairman Mao's educational policy and the "May 7 Directive." Also, centering on such questions as "How to run socialist middle schools in the countryside well" and "In what way could workers with both socialist consciousness and culture and all-round moral, intellectual and physical development be trained," we have carried out discussion, developed revolutionary great criticism and repudiation and drawn a line of distinction between the correct line and the incorrect line.

(1) Maintain running the school with open doors and changing the state of "three separations" in the former school. In the course of running the school with open doors, we grasp rigorously the three "integrations."

First, integration of small classroom with big classroom.

In classroom teaching, students are helped to master basic knowledge and directed to use the knowledge they acquired in the classroom for participation in the struggle of social practice and for serving agricultural production. Language teachers help their students write various types of essays serving agricultural production and suited to the needs of the countryside, and sending the students on numerous occasions deep into actual struggle in production brigades for investigation and study, to write investigation reports, newsletters, material for three histories, articles of great criticism and repudiation as well as minor criticism for submission to the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres to be judged.

Second, integration of classroom teaching with production practice.

On the basis of the situation of agricultural development, we help the students to master directly or indirectly basic skills for serving agriculture. Apart from organizing the students to take part in learning how to farm, we are also trial-operating "920 pesticide factories" and "red trumpet repair and fitting workshops," and guiding the students to make use of classroom knowledge to carry out actual operation and solve actual problems serving the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. After the basic theory of a line between two points in the teaching of mathematics was given, students learning farm labor in farms run by the school used the principle acquired in study for planting trees, deepened their comprehension of classroom knowledge, and mastered the basic technique of planting trees.

Third, integration of lessons given by the teachers with lessons given by the worker-peasant-soldier lecturer corps.

In the practice of teaching, we adopt the method of inviting in and stepping out to better deal with the relations between lessons given by the teachers and lessons given by the worker-peasant-soldier lecturer corps. After basic knowledge has been thoroughly explained by the teachers, the worker-peasant-soldier lecturer corps is invited to teach such standard agricultural knowledge as "public health in the countryside," "care of draft oxen," "care and use of diesel engines," and "accountancy for production brigade" with reference to operation practice, which not only enables the students to grasp basic knowledge for serving agriculture initially, but also to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants politically.

(2) Develop teaching activities suited to the needs of agricultural development. On the basis of the particular character of middle schools in the countryside, we have in conjunction with actual development of agriculture grasped four "adaptations in unfolding teaching activities."

First, adaptation to the need of local crop growth.

For example, there is a flourishing development in mulberry cultivation and sericulture locally, but there was no relevant chapter on mulberry cultivation and sericulture in the basic agricultural lesson of the senior middle II classes. We filled in the void by writing our own teaching material, and also by organizing the students on the farm to practice mulberry cultivation and sericulture and inviting mulberry cultivation and sericulture experts back to provide technical guidance, helped the students to master the planting, cultivating and pruning mulberry tree and the technique of sericulture.

Second, adaptation to the needs of farming seasons.

For example, when dry land field was first changed to watered field locally, on the basis of cultivation of rice seedling and the season of planting, we taught in advance basic knowledge concerning the chapter on "rice," and used the time for studying agriculture as well as spare time and holidays to organize the students for participation in actual operations, which not only enabled them to consolidate their classroom knowledge, but also tied in with the actual need of the countryside.

Third, adaptation to the need of diversified economy.

On the basis of basic knowledge of teaching material in the agricultural base, we made use of possible conditions to plant various crops such as three wheats, corn, sorghum, soya bean, groundnut, cotton and jute, practiced sericulture in the agricultural base of the school, and enabled the students by means of the cultivation of grain, oil, cotton, hemp and mulberry to grasp basic agricultural knowledge.

Fourth, adaptation of the use of agricultural machines to the need of scientific farming.

For example, after explaining thoroughly basic knowledge in the teaching of "Circuit Output" and "Self-Exciting Generator" in electricity, the students were sent to transformer stations or engine rooms of production brigades where veteran workers with actual experience were invited to explain first to them the knowledge of parts, and again by actual operation, helped them to grasp initially the knowledge of application of agricultural machines. Apart from that, in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the teachers and students were organized to take part in productive labor and in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and serving agriculture production directly.

The teachers and students of our school are firmly taking the road indicated by the "May 7 Directive" and persisting in being politically red and vocationally expert, and after having received tempering in revolutionary practice, there is a profound transformation in their spiritual physiognomy.

For the past year, two veteran teachers in the language group have, while teaching composition, maintained carrying out social investigation, carried out person to person criticism and correction in a planned manner, and on the basis of actual study of the students, practiced studying together with them, and selected knowledge pertinent to writing to conduct teaching. The students are using the basic knowledge already acquired, and with reference to the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, writing various types of essays and raising the quality of instruction.

Teachers of mathematics are directing the students to carry out practical surveying, such as surveying land areas, calculating the volume of earth masses, and using the arc to calculate the capacity and volume of manure in a crescent-shaped cesspool. This has helped the students to deepen their comprehension of practical knowledge, mobilized their study activism, and a lively situation of teaching and active studying is beginning to appear.

* * *

FACTORY-RUN SCHOOLS

Small Factories Run School Jointly and Push Universal Education Energetically Forward

by

Erhyingp'an Combined School for Workers' Children, Taiyuan, Shansi

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 25, 1973)

Our Erhyingp'an Combined School for Workers' Children, operated by four units including Shansi Electric Motor Factory and Taiyuan Machine Tools Repair Factory, was founded in September 1967. At present, there are 12 classes, 23 teachers and 511 students. Not only is the demand of workers' children of the operating units for entering school satisfied, but the problem of schooling for workers' children of some nearby units is also solved.

Small Factories Can Operate A School Jointly

There are many small factories in Erhyingp'an district where hostels for the workers are concentrated. In the past, because of the unreasonable distribution of schools, students must travel more than 5 li to go to school, and that caused the phenomenon of many students dropping out and stopping school. In great numbers the workers demanded the factories to operate their own school and solve the problem of schooling for workers' children.

Could small factories operate their own school? Leadership comrades of the operating units discussed this problem at a meeting, organized the cadres and workers to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, "The running of schools collectively by the masses should be advocated in a big way" and "Schools should be run by factories," criticized vigorously the revisionist educational line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, carried out an in-depth education in ideology and political line, unified understanding, and for the sake of laying down a firm mass foundation for operating school jointly, very quickly whipped up an upsurge for setting up a school.

When the school was first set up, leading comrades of the factories had no experience, no teachers and no equipment. What could be done? In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," we on the one hand sent people to schools nearby to acquire experience, and on the other hand, organized the masses to build the school through hard work and economy. There was no teacher, and several of the units picked and sent over outstanding workers and technicians to act as teachers. There were no desks and chairs. We made use of old and discarded things and got the students to bring their own stools and benches. Many of the workers went to the school to repair doors and windows and install electric lights and window panes in their spare time. With everybody giving a hand, the combined school was set up within only a month.

Deal with Several Relations in a Proper Manner

After the school was set up, how could the factory strengthen management and unify leadership over it? The principal leadership comrades of the four operating units listened extensively to the views of the workers and cadres on how to run the school well. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Determine our working policies according to actual conditions" on the problem of how to strengthen leadership and management of the factories over the school, the several following relationships were dealt with in a proper manner.

1. The relationship between joint management by several factories and putting one factory in charge. A school management committee consisting of comrades in charge of educational work from various operating units is jointly organized to investigate and solve such important problems as education reform and operational expenses in the school. The school management committee holds three meetings each term. One at the beginning of the term, to study and discuss targets for school work, one at the middle of the term to listen to reports and carry out inspection work, and one at the end of the term to make summing up. For the sake of better unifying management, the representative of Shansi Electric Motor Factory was elected the principal representative of the school management committee, the factory was placed in charge and work was developed under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the factory.

Two Party member cadres were also sent over to take charge of leadership work in the school, and a school leadership group in charge of directing routine work in the school was organized for making unified arrangements for political and vocational studies as well as teaching and research by the teachers, and for making periodical work reports to the school management committee. The personnel position of the teachers remained with the various factories, and Party and League positions were transferred to the factory concerned. Party and League organizations were formed within the school and acted under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the factory. In that way, not only was management of the operating units over the school strengthened, but arrangements and implementation of concrete work in school were also guaranteed.

2. The relationship between unity and particularity. In the light of the different character of the school and the factories, on the one hand the school was turned into a basic level unit of the factory, and management was strengthened over it by placing it under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the factory. On the other hand, on the basis of the particularity of educational work in the school, the leadership group concretely arranged its own work under the leadership of the Party committee of the factory in charge and the school management committee. Because of the strengthening of centralized leadership, the implementation of the educational policy of the Party was guaranteed and the students were able to develop morally, intellectually and physically.

3. The relationship between political leadership and economic guarantee. At the beginning, when the school was first set up, some of the

factories provided only economic guarantee to the school. In 1968, Chairman Mao issued the great directive, "In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; it is essential for the masses of workers to take part." The factory in charge and the various operating units placed the strengthening of ideological and political work of the school in a primary position, grasped vigorously line education, strengthened socialist cultural education, and by periodically organizing the teachers to go to the factory for work and study and inviting old workers back to carry out class education and education in revolutionary tradition on the teachers and students, enabled a great improvement to take place in school work.

There Are Many Advantages in Running School Jointly

The running of a school jointly by small factories is consistent with the demands of the masses, and is one of the most effective ways for developing urban education with greater, faster, better and more economic results besides having many advantages.

1. By centralizing manpower, resources and finance, the difficulty of running a school by a small factory independently may be overcome. After operating the school for five years, these four units have altogether promoted and transferred 23 teachers and leadership cadres as well as better solved such problems as school premises and equipment.

2. It is beneficial to universal urban education. Before operating the school jointly, because of living further away, more than 200 children of school-age in this district had no opportunity of going to school. At present, this problem has been solved.

3. It is beneficial to the broad masses of workers to take direct charge of the school. The school is being operated in the hostel area of the factory, and it is more convenient for the workers to run the school.

4. It is beneficial to implementing the "May 7 Directive." Under the logical premise of taking study as the main factor and attending socialist lessons well, students could go to various factories and develop sundry activities alongside with study, so that they could deepen their book knowledge through practice.

* * *

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Chinese Party and State Leaders Meet Foreign Friends in Peking

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(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1973)

chinese party and state leaders and leading members of departments concerned met here today with friends from a number of countries at gala parties in celebration of the may first international labour day. guests and hosts conversed cordially in a friendly atmosphere.

comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying and chang chun-chiao met at the chungshan park this afternoon with amalia solorzano de cardenas, wife of the late ex-mexican president general lazaro cardenas, and her party; chuji kuno, japanese minister of post and tele-communications, his wife and his party; the petroleum mission from canada with d.s. macdonald, minister of energy, mines and resources, as leader, and r.g. head, assistant deputy minister of department of industry, trade and commerce, as deputy leader; and laura allende, member of the central committee of the socialist party of chile and socialist member of the chamber of deputies, and her daughter denise pascal allende. comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying and chang chun-chiao also met with american friendly personage randolph sailer and his wife and son; william s. paley, chairman of columbia broadcasting system, inc., and his wife, and gordon manning, senior vice-president c.b.s. news; and the sudanese delegation of ministry of industry and mining led by mohamed yousif sanhoury, deputy under-secretary of the ministry of planning.

comrades yao wen-yuan, chi teng-kuei, wang hung-wen, teng ying-chao, kang ke-ching, keng piao, liu hsi-chang and chang shih-chung met at the working people's palace of culture this afternoon with the albanian trade union delegation led by jorgjia pecini, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the central council of the albania trade unions; the friendship delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions with vo ngoc ho, member of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and executive member of the executive committee of the federation, as leader, and nguyen van sanh, member of the executive committee of the federation, as deputy leader; and the somali workers and youth delegation with mohamud omar mohamed as leader and rashid shiekh abdullahi as deputy leader.

at the summer palace, comrades li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, hua kuo-feng and wu teh met this afternoon with leon bouffard, president of the knowing china society of geneva, switzerland; the delegation of the luxembourg-china friendship association led by its president adolphe

franck; spanish friendly personage julio alvarez del vayo and his son diego del vayo.

comrades kuo mo-jo and yu li-chun met at the chungshan park this morning with amalia solorzano de cardenas, wife of the late ex-mexican president general lazaro cardenas and her party; and swedish woman writer edita morris.

comrades teng ying-chao, wang hai-jung and ting hsueh-sung met at the chungshan park this morning with the friendship delegation of american women led by shirly mclaine, noted american film actress.

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Chinese Leaders, Leading Members of Various Departments and Personages of Various Circles Attend Peking's May Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1973)

chinese party and state leaders, leading members of various departments and personages of various circles who attended the gala parties here today to celebrate may 1, the international labour day, included:

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chu teh, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and li hsien-nien, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hung-wen and hua kuo-feng, members of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo, saifudin, ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chen yun, li fu-chun and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers of the state council; and fu tso-yi and hsu teh-heng, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee yu sang, wang hung-kun, wang hui-chiu, teng ying-chao, kuang jen-nung, liu wei, liu chun-yi, liu hsien-chuan, liu hsi-chang, chiang li-yin, nien chi-jung, chen shih-chu, chen yung-kuei, chen hsien-jui, chen chi-han, li chiang, li chen, li shui-ching, lu yu-lan,

chang tsai-chien, chang tien-yun, chang yun-yi, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang ting-cheng, chang yi-hsiang, chiu chuang-cheng, yang fu-chen, su ching, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, paojihletai, keng piao, tang cai-shan, ni chih-fu, kao wei-sung, tsao li-huai, peng shao-hui, su yu, tsai hsieh-pin, teng hai-ching, wei ping-kuei, chilinwangtan, shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, chu kuang-ya, hua lin-sen, joutzutuerhti, chen hua-tang, wu chung, chang shih-chung, chang ling-pin, chang yen-cheng, chang chi-hui, yang chun-sheng, sung shuang-lai, lo yuan-fa, tang liang, kuo yu-feng, kuo hung-chieh, kang lin, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen, tsui hai-lung and shu chi-cheng;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress ou tang-liang, teng chu-min, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, chu liang-tsai, yen chi-tzu, li yen-lu, wu yu-hsun, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lo shu-chang, chi fang, chao chung-yao, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih, hu yao-pang, tung ti-chou, tseng chih and hsieh fu-min;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference yu shu-teh, wang tzu-kang, wang hsueh-wen, wang hsueh-ying, wang chia-hsiang, chu yun-shan, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, wu yen-yin, chang pang-ying, chang hsiao-chien, chen tzu-sheng, chen kuo-tung, chen wei-chi, lin hsiu-teh, chin ju-po, chou shih-kuan, chou shih-ti, chou pei-yuan, chao tsung-ao, hu ke-shih, chung hui-tan, hou teh-pang, ho cheng, wen chia-ssu, hsu po-hsin, hsu chu-po, kang ke-ching, sa kung-liao and tsao chu-ju;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee jen yun-chung, feng hsuan, shen chien, cheng ping-nien, liu yu-fa, yang teh-chung, lai kuei, hsiao kuang, lung hsu, chen chien, chang chen-liang, miao peng-fei, chang chi-chih, chu mu-chih, teng kang, kuo chuan-yu, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, chang chuang-yi, lu ying, tsui chin-yao, meng ping-shan, yeh chih-hsin, wang chun-ching, yin chung-wei, tsui chung-min, wu pao-hua, fan hua-min, yang shih-jung, su chien and li hsin;

leading members of departments under the state council wang kuan-lan, chi peng-fei, chiao kuan-hua, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, pai hsiang-kuo, lin hai-yun, kao li-hsing, han tsung-cheng, chen mu-hua, yuan pao-hua, teng tung-che, ku hsiu-lien, chang kuo-chuan, jen pu-chai, chen chen, yang tien-kuei, ho chin, chou tzu-chien, hsu pin-chou, hsu chin-chiang, chang yi-hsin, shen chang-jung, liang chi-chou, tu hsing-yuan, yao cheng-ching, kuo lu, li hsin, chu chih-ping, yuan hsueh-kai, shen wen-chang, li chi-tai, hsiao yu-ming, chi yi-ting, wang tien-fu, chen jui-ting, huang chung-hsueh, pien chiang, wang yang, yang kuo-yu, sha feng, yang li-kung, chang chen-hsiu, ying cheng-chen, chiao pei-hsin, wang ping-chien, fan tzu-yu, kao hsiu, tseng wei, chang chi-jui, hsieh hua, yen chun, chou fa-yen, wu teh-feng, lo ching-chang, tan tung, lien kuan,

li chin-teh, chih chun, wu yin-hsien, liu ching-tang, wang meng, li meng-hua, yin hsi-nan, liu chung-yang, liu yang-chiao, wang yeh-chiu, hsu kuang-hsiao, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, liu cheng-yu and tsui kai-hsu;

leading members of various general headquarters, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and the p.l.a. peking garrison hsiang chung-hua, li ta, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, feng yung-shun, lu nan-chiao, su cheng-hua, tu yi-teh, hsueh shao-ching, yao kuo-min, sung wei-shih, chou shih-chung, sung shih-lun, chai yi-tung, li tsai-shan, hsiao ke, wu hsien-en, hsiao wen-chiu, chang yun-lung, sung yu-lin, tu wen-ta, ma wei-hua, wang chen-hsiang, wan hai-feng, liu hai-ching, hsiao hsuen-chin, chang nan-sheng, chang cheng-kuang, chen hsiang, hsu kuang-yu and liu fu;

leading members of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party and the peking municipal revolutionary committee ting kuo-yu, wang lei, yang shou-shan, wan li, liu chuan-hsin, hsieh ching-yi; vice-chairmen of the peking trade union council tsao hsien-po, lo shu-chen, li jui-huan and wang ching-ju; secretaries of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league yu chung-hao, chao chun-chen and keng shih-chung, and deputy secretaries so lien-sheng, chang hsueh-chun, chen hsin-min and liu ping.

also attending the gala parties were: liang pi-yeh, chin chi-wei, li cheng-fang, kuo lin-hsiang, liao han-sheng, lu tung, yao yi-lin, chien hsin-chung, chang chia-fu, li chih-chung, tung hsiao-peng, teng tien-tao and li pu-hsin.

personages from various walks of life sha chien-li, cheng tung-kuo, tu yu-ming, huang ting-chen, yen hsin-min, kan tzu-sen, hou ching-ju, li ping-heng, li chun-lung, tan chieh-fu, kuo tse-chen, sun cheng-pei, wang ke-chun, cheng ssu-yuan, shen chien, sung wei-pin, and chao ming-che.

Nation-Wide May Day Celebrations in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

advancing victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line, the chinese workers and other working people yesterday held a wide variety of activities to celebrate may first, the festival of unity for struggle of the proletariat and other working people of the world.

the chinese people hailed their great victories in deepening the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and in defending and developing the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they acclaimed the new achievements in all fields of socialist construction and the revolutionary great unity of the people of all nationalities in the country. they pledged to strengthen their unity with the workers and the oppressed nations and peoples of the world in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

the beating of drums and cymbals resounded through chinese cities and towns decked with red flags. a vigorous atmosphere of unity for struggle prevailed everywhere. gala parties in peking, shanghai and tientsin were attended by workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, government workers, intellectuals, red guards and other residents. the working people in various provinces and autonomous regions also held massive celebrations.

party, government and army leaders in various parts of china joined the local people in the festivities.

visitors, seamen, trainees and students from other countries joined the chinese people in joyous celebrations in various places. they received a warm welcome from the chinese people.

while celebrating the festival, chinese workers and other labouring masses pledged to continue their most important task, that is, criticism of revisionist and rectification of the style of work, deepen their criticism of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, constantly raise their consciousness of chairman mao's revolutionary line, carry out party policies in a better way and win still greater victories in revolution and production.

workers of the shanghai wrist watch factory and other plants discussed what they had learned from studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. they said that they would always bear in mind the great historic task of the proletariat and the party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, do better in socialist revolution and production

and make new contributions to the revolution in china and the world.

communist party members, cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants of the shaoshan commune in hunan province yesterday called at chairman mao's former residence and the exhibition hall attached to it. they listened to talks given by veteran revolutionaries on the heroic struggle waged by the shaoshan branch of the communist party of china that was founded by chairman mao. they also heard accounts about the heroic deeds of the revolutionary martyrs. this helped them realize that our party and country owe everything to chairman mao's brilliant guidance and his revolutionary line.

the workers and peasants throughout the country have firmly carried out chairman mao's strategic principles "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony", and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". guided by the party's general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", they launched a momentous movement to learn from taching and tachai, national pace-setters in industry and agriculture, to honour their own festival.

having met the target for mining and tunnelling in the first four months of this year, coal-miners at the huainan colliery overfulfilled their production quota for the first shift of may day by 60 per cent.

more than 5,000 workers in taiyuan of shansi province held meetings to exchange experience and techniques yesterday. more than 100 veteran and young workers demonstrated over 90 items of advanced techniques.

the chinese labouring people in their hundreds of millions are resolved to further strengthen the great unity of the people of all nationalities in the country and continue to advance steadfastly along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the workers of various nationalities at the sinkiang no. 1 farm machinery plant celebrated may day together with the members of nearby people's communes. they are determined to build the border areas still better. people of various nationalities in tibet, sinkiang, inner mongolia and other border areas held celebrations with p.l.a. armymen stationed there. they pledged to implement the line laid down by the ninth party congress still better and unite to win still greater victories.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Chiao Kuan-hua and Lo Ching-chang Meet and Fete Visiting Groups of Chinese Students in Europe and USA

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua and lo ching-chang, leading members of departments concerned, met and feted the visiting groups of chinese students in europe and in the united states here yesterday. they had a conversation in a cordial atmosphere. present were also comrades kuo ta-kai and chen liang.

there are taiwan-born chinese compatriots among the members of the visiting groups. after their arrival in peking on april 29, the group members went sightseeing and visited factories and people's communes, saw sports performances and joined the people of peking in celebrating may first, international labour day. they were warmly welcomed by the people wherever they went.

HONG KONG VISITORS

Liu Hsi-yao Meets Presidents and Professors at Chinese University of Hongkong

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, today met and had a cordial conversation with visiting college presidents and professors from the chinese university of hongkong.

present on the occasion were professors chou pei-yuan, feng yu-lan, chien wei-chang and fei hsiao-tung, and leading members of departments concerned wu chi-han and wang pen-tso.

TAIWAN FISHERMEN

Twelve Taiwan Fishermen Rescued Near Tungyin Island

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 2, 1973)

twelve fishermen aboard a sinking vessel of taiwan have been rescued by members of a people's commune in fukien province.

the vessel, a trawler belonging to the hsinhuatai company in keelung city, taiwan province, sank near tungyin island because of an engine breakdown on april 27.

learning of the accident, fishermen of the haifeng brigade of the huangchi people's commune in lienchiang county, fukien province, rushed to the scene and brought the drowning taiwan fishermen to shore.

the rescued have been warmly received by the local authorities and the people. arrangements are being made for them to return to their homes in taiwan as soon as possible.

RUSTICATED YOUTH

Educated Young People in North China Countryside

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 3, 1973)

"a young person becomes a firm successor to the revolutionary cause only after long tempering, just as iron is tempered into steel," says hu cheng-yuan, recalling her eight years in the countryside.

she is one of some five thousand educated young city people who went from peking, tientsin and tangshan to settle in rural people's communes in paoti county in hopei province. educated by the party organizations, she was admitted into the chinese communist party and elected deputy secretary of the party branch of a production brigade in 1970.

hu cheng-yuan finished junior middle school in tientsin with honours in 1964. she asked time and again herself: how can one make life meaningful? although cities needed young people, she thought, the countryside needed them more, and harder conditions would steel them. she asked to go to the countryside.

she soon adapted herself to country life. she worked in the fields in the daytime and taught the peasants to read and write in a night school. she began tc become one with the peasants, dressing and speaking as they do and sharing their thoughts and aspirations.

the land where she worked, peihaochuang brigade, was low-lying. a mass campaign to level land and build irrigation facilities grew out of the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. hu cheng-yuan joined in and acquitted herself well. she said: "we must work hard and do everything humanly possible to improve the environment in support of socialist construction".

the brigade improved its 49 hectares of land and half of it was protected against waterlogging or drought. per-hectare grain yield increased year by year and it averaged three tons in recent years, topping the target in the national programme for agricultural development.

paoti county more than a decade ago produced such nationally known educated young people as hsing yen-tzu and hou chun who went to the countryside in response to chairman mao's teaching: "all intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."

a primary school graduate, hsing yen-tzu is now deputy secretary of a brigade party branch and member of the party committees of the administrative region and county. she said: "we young intellectuals, with the help of poor and lower-middle peasants, transform their thinking and develop their talents in the countryside. this shows the concern of the party for us young people. as we work in the socialist construction, we feel it a great honour and happiness when we have done something with our two hands for socialism." she was elected a delegate to the ninth party congress in 1969.

hou chun, a senior middle school graduate, is secretary of the party branch of another brigade in the county and a member of the administrative regional party committee. she takes part in productive labour along with the peasants just as she did before. hou chun said: "although i am a cadre now, i shall always accept reeducation by the poor and lower-middle peasants and always be their pupil."

under the leadership of the party, these two young people have over the past decade and more worked with the commune members to improve low-lying alkaline land.

hsing yen-tzu and hou chun have been models for young people since their exemplary deeds were publicized more than a decade ago.

the paoti county party committee has given consistent attention to training the young intellectuals into successors to the revolution. eighty educated young people have been admitted into the party and 660 into the communist youth league. 475 of the total are cadres at the brigade or team levels and one-third are agro-technicians, electricians, barefoot doctors and teachers in commune-run schools.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

China's Minority Peoples Have More Industrial Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

china's 50 and more minority nationalities now all have their own industrial workers. before liberation many of them had no industry at all.

there are now 430,000 workers of minority nationalities in the sinkiang, tibet, inner mongolian and ningsia autonomous regions, according to incomplete statistics. they work in the metallurgical, petroleum, coal mining, power, machine building, chemical, textile and other industries, which have grown rapidly in the national minority areas. many nomadic mongolian, kazakh and khalkhas herdsmen have become skilled steel makers, oil drillers and machine operators.

the yi nationality in the liangshan mountains in southwest china's szechwan province who lived in primitive conditions before liberation now have 4,000 skilled workers. the wa, lisu and chingpo nationalities which before liberation used wooden clubs and stone adzes to scratch the land for sowing have built a farm machinery industry.

in the yenpien korean autonomous chou in northeast china's kirin province, the number of workers has grown from a few hundred to 33,000.

tibet had only a small number of smiths making iron and copper articles in the past. since the democratic reform in 1959 it has built dozens of modern industries ranging from metallurgy, machine building, coal mining to woolen textile. large numbers of emancipated serfs work in them.

china's smallest nationality, the hoche people on the banks of the wisuli and heilung rivers in northeast china were on the verge of extinction at the time of liberation, when

only some 300 of them were left and they lived by hunting and fishing. the communist party and the people's government have since helped them settle down and take up farming. the population is now more than 700 and some hoche people are electricians and construction workers.

the party and the people's government have helped the workers of minority nationalities study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and acquire technical knowledge. large numbers of people of minority nationalities have been admitted into the chinese communist party. some hold leading posts in industry.

over 400 minority workers at the paotow iron and steel company in inner mongolia have joined the parts. more than 1,000 workers of korean nationality in yenpien have become leading cadres, engineers or technicians.

china has developed modern industry energetically in the minority areas, which account for 60 per cent of the country's total area. many new industrial centres have emerged in these areas, like the paotow iron and steel complex in inner mongolia, karamai oilfield in sinkiang and tsaidam in chinghai. there are also tens of thousands of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises.

though rich in iron ore, sinkiang had to get iron from other parts of the country for making farm tools before liberation. a modern iron and steel industry has risen in the region which now produces enough rolled steel to make all its own farm machinery and implements.

pastoral inner mongolia used to buy tools, tent felt and saddles from other parts of the country. now the region has its own woollen mills, tanneries, dairy product processing mills and shoe factories. the woollen fabrics, knitting wool, blankets and leather goods it produces not only meet the needs of its herdsmen and peasants but also go to other parts of the country.

VETERAN WORKER

Interview with 72-Year-Old Retired Worker

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 2, 1973)

"my greatest pleasure is to help primary school punils in their after school activities," said 72-year-old retired painter jung tzu-feng in an interview with hsinhua on the eve of may day. "i also like reading and playing the 'sanhsien' (a three-string chinese mandolin)."

this former painting worker of the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant lives in happy retirement in a house of three spacious rooms. citations of merit and paintings adorn the walls of the old man's room, which looks on to a quiet courtyard containing flowering crab apple and apricot trees and a grapevine. but what gives the room its special quality is a big finely built and exquisitely painted glass-fronted cabinet done by the old man himself.

jung tzu-feng draws a monthly pension of 85 yuan, plus free medical care. the rent for the house is around four per cent of the family's income. his son, also a painter, earns 94 yuan a month, and his daughter-in-law makes 30 yuan as chairman of a neighbourhood committee. "we have more than enough for all our needs," said the old man.

the old man has five grandchildren. one is a motor vehicle worker, another is in the army, a third has now gone to work in a rural commune after finishing middle school, and the other two are still at school.

"my wife gave birth to eleven children, but only one was left to us in the old society," the old man recalled with a sigh. he and his wife wandered from place to place, doing odd jobs to make a living. eight of his children died of hunger or illness, one was missing, and one girl was sold as a child bride.

"the only way i could give vent to my pent-up anger and despair in those days," he said, "was to play that flute in the cabinet there. i like playing the lively 'sanhsien' to sing the praises of chairman mao and the communist party."

the old man spends much of his time telling stories. he tells youngsters about poor people's sufferings before liberation and about the heroic struggles waged by the workers in old china. he also guides them in reading and directs their recreational activities.

"he's become a children's mentor in his old age," his wife remarked jokingly. but jung tzu-feng said, "it gives me great pleasure to help bring up the younger generation in a revolutionary spirit."

jung's wife became mentally ill after eight of her children had died and one girl got lost. after liberation the communist party and the people's government helped this family to trace their missing daughter. the girl now works in a factory. jung's wife was cured soon after.

NEW WORKERS

Southwest China Plant Trains Young Workers

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 2, 1973)

"help by the party and experienced workers made me a steel rolling operator in one year," says 23-year-old liu tsai-ming. an apprentice a few years ago, liu tsai-ming now works competently as a deputy team leader at a seamless tubing plant in southwest china's szechwan province.

when liu came to work as an apprentice, the communist party committee at the plant encouraged him and other young people to study hard so as to be worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, and master technique as quickly as possible for the sake of socialism. apart from a spare-time training class, they were given individual help in learning machine operation and technical theories. technicians taught them how to read technical literature.

large numbers of young apprentices have entered the chengtu seamless tubing plant in the past few years. the party committee organized classes for them to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. after the apprentices took general technical classes, and then all the workshops and even work sections gave advanced classes in steel-making, cold drawing, electrical machinery and maintenance. advanced workers gave demonstrations to pass on their experience.

fifty-year-old chao chih-yuan told the young workers about his work and life as an apprentice in the old society. before learning any technique, he had to spend years in doing household drudgery from taking care of babies to cooking for the master, all the while being ill-treated. even when he learnt something, he was exploited like all other workers.

twenty-year-old hu tsung-fang, who entered the plant two years ago, is now an outstanding packing worker. an old worker first talked with him on the importance of this job. "storing products is directly linked with construction," he said. he showed hu tsung-fang how to do the job and

the lad was impressed by his tirelessness. hu followed his example of taking the hardest job. he was so strict in work that there was never any mistake in any job he did, inspecting, packing or delivering tubes.

an atmosphere of respect for the master and care for the apprentice prevailed in the workshops. one worker gives the underlying reason for this: "everybody is working for socialism here. we should pass on all we know to the new-comers."

four hundred and sixtythree young workers have been chosen as advanced workers at the workshop or plant level. some new workers have become leaders in workshops or work teams. sixteen have been admitted into the communist party, and 310 into the communist youth league.

INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Chinese Workers Score New Achievements

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

chinese industrial workers scored new achievements in production to greet may day.

the taching oil field, national pace setter in industry, added credit to its record by overfulfilling its april quotas for oil refining and production of crude oil, and put more oil wells into production than scheduled.

the no. 1274 drilling team, which was set up only a few years ago, became an advanced collective last year by drilling one well per team member on an average. it fulfilled its production quotas for the first quarter of the year ahead of time, and all the wells they dug during this period are up to standard.

the team was asked to dig a well in a new area. they fulfilled the task with flying colours before may day after overcoming a host of difficulties caused by frozen earth and shortage of water supply.

having fulfilled the target set for the first quarter of this year, the workers of the wuhan iron and steel company in central china completed the april production plan two days ahead of time.

following a record daily output of 2,000 tons of pig iron, the workers of the no. 4 blast furnace chalked up the record again by turning out 2,141.8 tons of pig iron on april 28, and the rate of standard pig iron was

hundred per cent. the furnace was designed and built by china herself during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the tangchiachuang mine, one of china's oldest, under the kailan coal mining administration in north china's hopei province, fulfilled its january-april production targets ahead of time. it topped its annual production plans every year from 1966 to 1972.

the mass movement to increase production and practise economy is more vigorous than ever in kailan. output of coal in the first quarter of this year was an all-time record. daily output in april was 13 per cent higher than the same 1972 period.

the workers of the nanking chemical fibre plant greeted may day by raising the quantity and quality of products.

planned output of synthetic silk and wool was topped and quality improved in the first quarter of this year. the total output value increased 15 per cent as compared with the same 1972 period. a further increase was registered in both quality and quantity last april.

the workers of a staple fibre workshop made an innovation in just 20 days before may day, which enabled them to double the output of artificial cotton.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

China Produces More Sugar

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

china's sugar refineries have hit an all-time record for output by overfulfilling the state plan for the refining season from last winter to this spring. 28 per cent more sugar was produced than in the same season of last year. quality is up to standard.

kwangtung province, china's leading sugar-cane producer, produced 30 per cent more than in the refining season of last year. considerable increases were also registered in kwangsi, fukien, chekiang and yunnan provinces and in inner-mongolian autonomous region. some provinces and autonomous regions, which did not produce sugar before, have successfully grown sugar-beet. they have set up a number of small sugar refineries to process locally grown beets.

china had good harvests of sugar-cane and sugar-beet last year thanks to the stubborn fight put up by commune members against bad weather. kwangtung province harvested two million tons more sugar-cane than in 1971 after overcoming the effects of a typhoon.

workers of many sugar refineries made technical innovations to raise the efficiency of equipment.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Meeting Warmly Welcomes Albanian Trade Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

workers of peking gathered at a meeting here this morning to warmly welcome the albanian trade union delegation led by jorgjia pecini, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife attended.

the meeting was held at the peking no. 3 cotton mill. huge streamers in the meeting hall read: "learn from the albanian working class exclamation" "salute the albanian working class exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the workers and peoples of china and albania exclamation"

the more than 1,000 workers present gave a standing ovation to delegation leader jorgjia pecini, ambassador xhorxhi robo and other albanian comrades as they entered in the company of liu hsi-chang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and liu che, secretary of the party committee of the peking no.3 cotton mill.

comrade liu hsi-chang spoke at the meeting. on behalf of peking workers, he extended sincerest and warmest welcome to the albanian comrades-in-arms. he said: "under the brilliant leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great leader comrade enver hoxha, the heroic albanian working class and people are raising the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist banner and the banner of proletarian internationalism on high. they have in international struggles firmly opposed imperialist and social-imperialist policies of aggression, expansion and war and supported the liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations of the world, and have made precious contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world's people. your dauntlessness in upholding justice and defying brute force have won the admiration and praise of the workers and people throughout the world."

comrade liu hsi-chang highly praised the albanian workers for persistently standing in the van of the albanian people's struggle and giving full play to the leading role of the working class. many socialist labour heroes had come to the fore and they were examples for the chinese workers to emulate, he added.

he pointed out: "countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend in history. but the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are still using various methods with increasing fervour to push expansionism and vie with each other for world domination." "the struggle of the people of the world against aggression, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers will surely rise in greater proportions."

he pointed out that the workers and peoples of china and albania were close brothers and comrades-in-arms. he stressed: "the chinese workers and people will forever unite with the albanian workers and people and fight and march forward victoriously shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and for the great cause of the liberation of mankind exclamation"

in her speech, comrade jorgjia pecini extended the warmest revolutionary salutation to the chinese comrades-in-arms in the name of the central council of albanian trade unions and the albanian working class. the great, lasting friendship between the workers and other sections of the albanian and chinese peoples, she noted, was founded on the basis of the immortal ideals of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it was forged by the two marxist-leninist parties led by comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung. "our friendship will inspire our two peoples in the struggle to build socialism and communism and to oppose imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism," she said.

comrade pecini strongly condemned the soviet revisionists for unscrupulous sabotage of albania's socialist revolution and construction. she declared: "they have resorted to unbridled economic blockade, provocation and subversion and severed diplomatic relations with us. but they have reaped the harvest of their own misdeeds, just as the people of our country predicted. they lifted a rock in order to drop it on our party and people, but the rock hit their own heads."

she spoke warmly of china's proletarian cultural revolution. she said that the chinese people had emerged from the cultural revolution stronger than ever and were now rallying closer round the chinese communist party

and chairman mao tsetung. the revolutionary chinese working class were active in this revolution and had achieved greater success in work and all fields of production, she added.

speaking of albania's socialist construction, comrade pecini said: "our working class has been mobilized on an unprecedented scale and, inspired by the instructions of the party and comrade enver hoxha, is making every effort to meet the targets set in the fifth five-year plan with flying colours."

concluding, she declared: "we are your friends going through thick and thin together. we will always remain united and advance towards new victory, towards the triumph of our great ideal -- communism exclamation"

both speeches were frequently punctuated by thunderous applause. comrade liu hsi-chang and comrade pecini exchanged silk banners in the name of the peking trade union council and the albanian trade union delegation.

the meeting ended with the singing of the "internationale".

among those present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang ching-ju, ou tang-liang, chin chao-yeh, shih lin-feng, chia hsueh-chien and jan yi-ming.

before the meeting, the albanian comrades toured the mill's shops.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

an algerian delegation led by colonel mohamed ben-ahmed, member of the revolutionary council, arrived here by air this afternoon from shanghai for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, kang lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned wang pu-ching and hsiang chien.

algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab was on hand.

chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and ahmed dekhili, first secretary of the algerian embassy in peking, made a special trip to shanghai to greet the algerian delegation and arrived here on board the same plane.

upon its arrival in shanghai yesterday, the algerian delegation was welcomed at the airport by liu wen-hsueh, political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and tung chang-yun, deputy commander of the garrison. later, the distinguished algerian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and saw an acrobatic performance.

Algerian Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the algerian delegation led by colonel mohamed ben-ahmed, member of the revolutionary council.

algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab and embassy officials attended.

hsiao ching-kuang made a toast at the banquet, which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship.

he praised the algerian people and the algerian national people's army for their achievements in defending national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture under the leadership of president houari boumedienne.

he said: "the algerian government has given consistent support to the asian, african and latin american peoples in their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles and energetic support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against israeli aggression. it has adhered to the principles of independence and non-alignment and opposed big-power hegemony and power politics. we firmly support your just stand in international affairs".

hsiao ching-kuang noted that in seeking hegemony, the super-powers had sent large numbers of warships to the mediterranean, set up many military bases there, and encroached on the independence and sovereignty of the countries along the mediterranean. he said: "this constitutes a direct threat to the safety of these countries. algeria

and some other countries have raised their voices for 'a mediterranean of the mediterranean countries', and demanded the withdrawal of foreign warships from the mediterranean so as to make it a peaceful sea. that is fully justifiable and just. the chinese government and people resolutely oppose the hegemony and power politics practised by the super-powers in the mediterranean and other parts of the world, and firmly support the just stand and demands of algeria and other countries".

hsiao ching-kuang expressed the hope that the current visit of the algerian delegation would further the mutual understanding and militant friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

in his toast, delegation leader mohamed ben-ahmed conveyed the greetings of president houari boumedienne, the algerian government and people to the chinese people. he spoke glowingly of the successes won by the chinese people in building the country and developing the economy under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

he said: thanks to the joint determination and concerted actions of our two governments, new advances have been made in the bilateral relations between our two countries over the years. we can only express our delight in the militant friendship and successful cooperation between our two countries.

he added that for its part, algeria would contribute its share to strengthening this relationship. he expressed the hope that the militant friendship between the chinese and algerian peoples would grow daily.

present at the banquet were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, kang lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of other departments concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, wang pu-ching, chao chun-cheng, yang hu-chen, hsiang chien and hsu li-chin.

Delegation of People's Insurance Company of China Arrives in Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, May 2, 1973)

a delegation of the people's insurance company of china headed by its general manager keng tao-ming arrived here today at the invitation of the algerian insurance and reinsurance company and the algerian insurance company.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by adviser of the algerian ministry of finance tiab, general manager of the algerian insurance and reinsurance company belbey and general manager of the algerian insurance company ben bouzid.

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung and commercial counsellor of the embassy hsu feng were present on the occasion.

the delegation left tirana yesterday for algiers after a friendly visit to albania.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

First Chinese Ambassador to Australia Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

wang kuo-chuan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to australia, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth Send May Day Message of Greetings to Chinese Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1973)

samdech
norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai a message of may day greetings by cable from tientsin on april 30.

the message reads,

on the occasion of may 1st., the international labour day, we, on behalf of the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, have the honour to extend to your respected excellencies, to the chinese government and the great chinese people, our warmest fraternal congratulations. under the wise leadership of the most respected great chairman mao tsetung, the brotherly chinese people have won great victories in the socialist construction and socialist revolution of china. armed with the powerful mao tsetung thought, the industrious chinese people, have made their great country formerly exploited and backward, a very developed and prosperous socialist state, a great bastion of all the toiling masses and revolutionary peoples of the world, through hard work, self-reliance and in defiance of all sorts of difficulties. these very important successes of the people's republic of china -- our vast, impregnable and reliable rear -- constitute for our people in struggle an immense consolation, an inestimable encouragement, and an extremely efficacious contribution to the total victory of our present combat for national salvation. we would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express again our most profound gratitude to the government and great people of the people's republic of china for their all-round and incomparable support and multiform assistance given to our struggle. excellencies, please accept our highest affectionate respect.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Tang Ke Meet Canadian Petroleum Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries tang ke this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with the petroleum mission from canada with d.s. macdonald, minister of energy, mines and resources, as its leader and r.g. head, assistant deputy minister of department of industry, trade and commerce, as its deputy leader.

participating in the meeting were mrs. macdonald, dr. r.d. howland and other members of the mission, as well as canadian ambassador to china c.j. small.

present were chang wen-chin, wu fan-wu, yang yang, sun so-chang, miao wen, tou ping-wen, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Ethiopian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, met here this morning with all members of the haile selassie i university goodwill delegation led by mulugeta wodajo, the academic vice-president of the university. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present was ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and educationists, including chou pei-yuan, ting hsueh-sung and hsueh yu-shan.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Archaeological Finds to be Shown in France, Britain, Other Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

more than 400 rare historical relics excavated by new china since 1949 will be exhibited on may 6, in france and later in britain and other countries.

the dates of the exhibits range from the palaeolithic age to the yuan dynasty (1271 to 1368 a.d.). there are stone artifacts, bone objects, pottery and porcelain ware, bronzes, ironware, silk fabrics, and gold and silver objects. among the most unusual objects are a jade suit threaded with gold wire and a bronze galloping horse of the han dynasty (206 b.c.-220 a.d.), and tri-coloured pottery figurines of the tang dynasty (618-907 a.d.). maps and photos of the remains of the capitals of the tang and yuan dynasties will also be shown.

these historical relics illustrate social conditions in china in various periods; they provide valuable data on the mode of production and social life in primitive, slave and feudal society in china.

lantien man (the ape-man found in lantien county in the northwest china province of shensi) is an important ancient human fossil discovery. a fossil model and a reconstructed bust of lantien man will be shown. judging from the fossils, scientists believe that the ape-man is earlier than peking man found in choukoutien near peking, which is now generally estimated at 500,000 years old. it is one of the earliest examples so far found in the world of homo erectus. the discovery of lantien man expands the areas of distribution of early mankind and provides another valuable basis for the study of the origins of man.

the skulls of peking man discovered in china are world-known. a new skull of peking man was found in 1966 at choukoutien southwest of peking.

yangshao culture, characterized by painted pottery, is one of the main types of primitive culture distributed in the middle and lower reaches of the yellow river. many settlements of this culture have been discovered since liberation. the remains of a yangshao village of the new stone age were excavated at panpo in the eastern suburb of sian, northwest china, between 1954 and 1957. radioactive tests date it back to about 6,000 years ago. among the exhibits are some daily utensils unearthed at this settlement. they are mainly potteryware, including a pottery basin painted with a human-mask design and another painted with a deer design.

a set of iron-casting moulds of the warring states period (475 b.c.-221 b.c.) found in hsinglung county in hopei province is one of the important post-liberation archaeological discoveries. the exhibits include an iron mould and core for casting an axe and an iron mould for casting a pair of sickles. these show that iron farm tools were widely used in that period. metallographical examination and chemical analysis prove that these moulds were cast by the method of reduction (transformation of metal oxide to pure metal) at high temperature. these are both iron castings and metal moulds for making them. they reflect the level the chinese working people attained in casting techniques more than 2,100 years ago.

a number of relics are important data for the study of chinese history and art treasures showing the creative talent of the working people.

with the development of the productive forces in the late shang dynasty (16th to 11th centuries b.c.), the bronze-casting techniques reached its peak. among the exhibits will be a rectangular bronze "ting" (cooking vessel) with a human-mask design, rare among the bronzes of the shang and chou dynasties (11th century b.c. to 256 b.c.), unearthed in ninghsiang county in the central china province of hunan, the vessel is decorated with four human faces in high relief on the four sides. the faces on the two ends of the vessel are smaller than those on the sides, but all four have the same austere expression, and the eyes, nose and mouth are in good proportions. this indicates the skill of the craftsmen of the time.

on display will also be a bronze galloping horse from a tomb of the eastern han dynasty (25 a.d. to 220 a.d.) in wuwei county of kansu province. thirtyfour centimetres high and 45 centimetres long, the horse is portrayed with the head raised, tail flying and three hooves pawing the air while that of the right hind-led gently grazes a gliding bird. with high artistry, the sculptor combined realism with imagination. he depicted the galloping horse as faster than a bird in flight while skilfully using the bird's body to expand the landing point and to convey the horse's stability and balance.

the exhibited jade suit is that of princess tou wan, one of a pair of well-preserved jade suits of the western han dynasty (206 b.c. to 24 a.d.). these are the first such discovery. also known as jade cases, the suits are made to the shape of the human body. each jade suit was made of more than 2,000 small, thin jade pieces pierced with tiny holes at the corners through which fine gold wire was threaded to join them. the jade pieces are designed in size and shape to mold different parts of the body. most of them are square and rectangular. the two jade suits were found respectively in the tombs of liu sheng, prince ching of chungshen principality, and his wife tou wan. liu sheng was the brother of the famous chinese emperor han wu-ti (157 b.c.-87 b.c.). the bodies

were enclosed in the jade cases in an attempt to preserve them. at the time of excavation the corpses were dust, and some of the fine gold wire and jade pieces of the anthropomorphic cases were broken. the cases have been completely restored.

also to be shown is a gold needle for acupuncture dating from the western han dynasty, which was found in liu sheng's tomb. it is one of the "nine kinds of needles" mentioned in "the classic of internal medicine z of the warring states period. the book dealt with the shape, length and size of the "nine kinds of needles", and the diseases they were used to treat.

among the exhibits will be tri-coloured pottery horses of the tang dynasty found in chienhsien county of shensi province in 1960. some of these have their heads raised, neighing, while others are lowering their heads to seek food. very lifelike, they are masterpieces of chinese sculpture. these potteries are in yellow, green and white glazes made of metallic oxides of iron, copper and cobalt. new creations by ceramic craftsmen of the tang dynasty, they were found in the tomb of princess yungtai, granddaughter of empress wu tse-tien (624-705 a.d.) of the tang dynasty.

a great deal of porcelainware was found after liberation. it illustrates the emergence and development of chinese porcelains from the time of the protoporcelain of the shang dynasty. the unearthed sites of pottery kilns and relics show that porcelain manufacture made fairly great progress in the northern sung dynasty (960-1279 a.d.). intricate in shapes, they have a great variety of motifs, and glaze colours are lustrous. many famous kilns had distinctive characteristics. a galaxy of shapes, patterns and colour glazes in chinese porcelain art was shown fairly clearly in the sung dynasty.

many relics also reflect the cultural exchanges and friendly contacts between china and other countries. brocade with flowers and birds, with the motif of confronting birds, or with the picture of a drinking party, and yellow silk gauze with a design of confronting birds dyed by the wax-resist technique (batik), were unearthed from tombs in minfeng (niya), turfan and astana on the ancient silk road during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they are fabrics of the flourishing silk-weaving period of the tang dynasty. there are few such examples. some fabrics bear both traditional chinese motifs and patterns in the persian style. they show the advances in silk-weaving techniques in the tang dynasty. they also record the cultural exchange between the working peoples of china and central and west asia.

since the founding of the people's republic of china, archaeologists have firmly carried out the policy of the communist party and the people's government on the preservation of relics, and have done excavations on a large scale. especially during the cultural

revolution, the workers, peasants and soldiers studied chairman mao's teachings on critically taking over the historical heritage. they cherish the national cultural legacy and understand more profoundly the significance of protecting sites and relics. many relics have been found by archaeologists in cooperation with workers, peasants and soldiers.

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in France

(NCNA-English Paris, May 3, 1973)

a chinese medical delegation led by li ping, deputy director of the tumour institute of the chinese academy of medical sciences, arrived here yesterday for an investigation tour upon invitation.

to welcome the delegation at the airport were tien chih-tung, charge d'affairs ad interim, and yu meng-hsin, cultural counsellor, of the chinese embassy here.

representatives of the french medical circles were also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, May 3, 1973)

a chinese medical delegation led by li ping, deputy director of the tumour institute of the chinese academy of medical sciences, left here yesterday morning after attending the second international symposium on early cancer detection and prevention. the 16-member delegation arrived on april 8.

the second international symposium on cancer detection and prevention was held in bolongna from april 8 to 12.

over 1,000 tumour scientists from 61 countries attended the meeting. the chinese delegation made a report on liver and gullet cancers which drew the interest of the participants.

after the meeting, li ping and other five chinese doctors made an investigation tour in bologna, rome and milan.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei and Chung Fu-hsiang Meet Japanese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and chung fu-hsiang, director of the telecommunications administration, this afternoon met with chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and telecommunications, his wife and his party. they were photographed together.

premier chou en-lai and others had an unconstrained conversation in a friendly atmosphere with minister chuji kuno, his wife and members of his party hiroshi hirose, yafuo makino and manabu itano.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present at the meeting.

also present were shen kuang and li yu-kuei, deputy directors of the telecommunications administration; wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and pai kai, wang hsiao-hsien and hu chien-wen.

Chinese Friendly Delegation to Japan Visits Kansai, Chugoku, Shikoku

(NCNA-English Osaka, May 2, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association visited some prefectures and cities in kansai, chugoku and shikoku regions of japan on april 30 and may 1 and was accorded warm welcome everywhere.

on may 1, liao cheng-chih and his wife, sun ping-hua, and some other members of the delegation paid a visit to nara city, which was called heijyokyo when it was the capital in the nara period over 1,200 years ago and modelled after changan, capital of china in the tang dynasty (618-907 a.d.).

liao cheng-chih and his party accompanied by nara mayor chuzaburo kagita visited the ancient heijyo palace under excavation since 1959 and saw antiquities unearthed there. they saw a big icon of buddha at the todai temple

where a chinese monk in the tang dynasty had once lived. the icon is of the same size of a similar one at a temple in lungmen, loyang, in china's honan province.

seeing the antiquities -- records of friendly contacts between the people of china and japan in history, both hosts and guests talked of the profound friendly relations between the chinese and japanese people since the tang dynasty and particularly those between china and nara. they stressed the desire to pass on the historic friendship from generation to generation.

on may day, ma chun-ku and some members of the delegation attended a luncheon given by the osaka prefectural council of trade unions and the osaka general trade union. in their speeches at the luncheon, both yoshiyuki chosa, president of the osaka council of trade unions, and ma chun-ku stressed on further effort to strengthen the friendship and militant unity between the chinese and japanese working class. after the luncheon, the chinese guests accompanied by japanese worker friends laid a wreath at the "osaka social movement memorial" built in memory of those who had laid their lives in this movement.

on april 30 yu hui-yung and some members of the delegation visited a steel plant and an ancient tomb of the sixth century in wakayama prefecture where chinese antiquities are unearthed. they also attended a cocktail party to welcome them.

on april 30 chu tu-nan, chao cheng-hung, li su-wen, chou li-chin and some delegation members went to okayama, tottori and shimane prefectures in the chugoku region.

in okayama prefecture, chu tu-nan and his party saw hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and other old and new friends in his home town. they had talks of friendship with over 300 japanese friends of various circles in okayama city.

to mark the visit, chu tu-nan and his party planted a tree symbolizing japan-china friendship in the city park and saw a crane (grus japonensis), presented in 1956 by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

yoshimi furui who has worked for japan-china friendship for a long time made a special trip from tokyo to tottori prefecture, his home town on april 30 to join more than 200 friends there to welcome chao cheng-hung and his party at the airport.

chao cheng-hung and his party held talks in an enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere with representatives of political, economic, cultural and sports circles in the prefecture.

in coastal shimane prefecture, li su-wen, chou li-chin and their party were welcomed by over 400 representatives of political parties and trade unions, of educational and trading circles, and of youth, women and peasants.

at a welcome party for the chinese delegation, the mayor of matsue city said that the city has a history of friendly contact with china of more than 300 years. he wished for more consolidated and closer friendly relations with china so that the two peoples will live in friendship generation after generation.

local dances were performed by matsue artists at the party.

li su-wen and others, accompanied by the vice-governor of shimane prefecture and mayor of matsue city, visited a water conservancy project. they had cordial talks in the paddy fields with the peasants who were busy with rice transplanting. hearing their arrival, many young people, women and children ran to the fields to welcome the chinese guests. a big streamer bearing the word "welcome" was stretched across a field.

deputy-leader chang hsiang-shan and several members of the delegation arrived at takamatsu city, kagawa prefecture, of shikoku from osaka on april 30 to take part in a welcome meeting and a cocktail party held at the airport. guests and hosts praised the important contributions made by japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira and tomomi narita, chairman of the japan socialist party, both were born in kagawa prefecture, in promoting the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations.

on may 1, chang hsiang-shan and others called at the kagawa prefectural organization of the general council of trade unions of japan and presented a letter of greetings to the workers of kagawa prefecture and takamatsu city on may first, international labour day.

on the same day, chang hsiang-shan and his party arrived in tokushima city, tokushima prefecture, from takamatsu city to take part in a reception attended by 300 friends of various circles.

takeo miki, deputy prime minister of the japanese government, sent his secretary to his native town tokushima city to pay regards to the chinese visitors.

over 300 students and pupils of local primary and middle schools gave a cordial send-off to the chinese visitors when they left tokushima.

Japanese Guests Leave for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

fumihiko togo, deputy vice-minister for foreign affairs, and his wife, shigeya goto, deputy director of the aviation bureau of the ministry of transportation, and his wife, wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, chen kang and liu yuan-hsiung.

present were also heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and hiroshi hashimoto, counsellor of the japanese embassy and his wife.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chou En-lai, Teng Ying-chao Meet Madame Cardenas

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and madame teng ying-chao this evening met with amalia solorzano de cardenas, wife of ex-president of mexico general lazaro cardenas, and her party. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lin ping, ting hsueh-sung and chu chuan-hsien.

also present were chinese ambassador to mexico, hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua.

Wife of Ex-President of Mexico Leaves Peking for Northeast China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

amalia solorzano de cardenas, wife of the late president of mexico general lazaro cardenas, and her party left here by train this evening on a tour of northeast china.

seeing the mexican guests off at the railway station were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman, and hu yu-chih, member, of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua.

the guests are being accompanied on the trip by yu li-chun, wife of kuo mo-jo, and ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

First Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

pei chien-chang, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to new zealand, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" led by chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun".

attending were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council.

also present were leading members of the journalistic circles in peking and departments under the foreign ministry, including lu ying, wang yi, chen chun, chu mu-chih, chang chi-chih, chin chiao, chang chih, shih hai-yun, sun yi-ching, wang hai-yun, wang hsi, hao yu-sheng, lu wei-chao and wang chen.

comrade chong jun gi and comrade lu ying spoke at the banquet.

comrade chong jun gi said: "during our stay in china we have witnessed the brilliant achievements of the fraternal chinese people in socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party."

he went on: "we have also seen how the chinese people work to create and develop a revolutionary people's literature and art that serves the workers, peasants and soldiers and to strengthen national defence capability."

comrade chong jun gi said: "we look upon all the achievements of the fraternal chinese people as our own and are happy about them. we are enormously enccuraged by the constantly growing strength of china -- the comrade-in-arms of our country."

"we are very happy that our current visit has contributed to the friendship and cooperation between the people and journalists of korea and china," he added.

comrade lu ying said: "the friendly visit to china of the delegation of the 'rodong sinmun' led by comrade chong jun gi has made new contributions to further strengthening the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the two parties, two countries and the two peoples of china and korea. we warmly congratulate the delegation on its successful visit to china."

he said: "the 'rodong sinmun' delegation has brought with it the sincere sentiments of friendship of the korean people and journalists for the chinese people and journalists. this is a great encouragement for us."

"china and korea are neighbours as close to each other as lips and teeth," he added. "the friendship between the two peoples are founded and cultivated by the chinese

people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader chairman kim il sung. it has stood the test of time and is therefore unbreakable."

comrade lu ying noted the growing cooperation and friendship between the journalists of the two countries and wished the korean journalists new success.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

suder mihai, minister-secretary of state at the ministry of forestry and building materials of romania, and a party of two wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and liang chang-wu, vice-minister, and leading members of other departments concerned, including wang ming-hsiu, li yung-kai and wang pin.

also present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and romanian embassy officials.

Romanian Leaders Receive Outgoing Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 2, 1973)

i.g. maurer, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, today received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the out-going chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng.

comrade maurer asked chang hai-feng to convey his warm regards to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

prior to this, s. voitec, chairman of the grand national assembly, and s. andrei, secretary of the central committee of the romanian communist party, respectively received the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Receives Leaders of Chinese Ocean-Going Freighter

(NCNA-English Freetown, May 1, 1973)

siaka stevens, president of the republic sierra leone, today received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with yao hsing-hui, political commissar, and sung yu, captain, of the chinese ocean-going freighter "daning".

nieh ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

Sierra Leonean President Greets Chairman Mao Tsetung on May Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung extending greetings on may day. the message from freetown reads:

on behalf of the government and people of sierra leone and on my own account, i extend greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of may day and wish your nation every success and prosperity.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

the sudanese delegation of ministry of industry and mining led by mohamed yousif sanhoury, deputy under-secretary of the ministry of planning, left here this afternoon on a tour of nanking, wuhsi, shanghai and kwangchow. the delegation is being accompanied by tien jen-chieh, a department director of the chinese ministry of light industry.

it was seen off at the railway station by vice-minister of light industry chen wei-chi and leading members of

departments concerned, including wang ting, wang chin-tang, ma hsueh-kuei and tai wei-chung.

sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin was present.

CHINA AND US

Kuo Mo-jo, Hsien Hua Meet American Cardiologists

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese medical association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with e. grey diamond, leader of the delegation of american cardiologists, mrs. diamond, h.l.c. swan, deputy leader, and other members of the delegation.

present on the occasion were representatives of the chinese medical association, the peking branch of the association, and peking medical circles kuo hsing-kuo, wu chieh-ping, wu ying-kai, wu wei-jan, fan kuang, su hung-hsi and hsu shou-jen.

American Friendly Personages Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1973)

american friendly personages professor randolph c. sailer, mrs. sailer and their son henry sailer, accompanied by comrade kung pu-sheng, entrained here this evening on a tour of nanking, hangchow, shanghai and kwangchow before leaving for home.

the sailers arrived in peking on april 12 as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they visited factories, people's communes, a hospital, schools, a may 7 cadres school, a neighbourhood committee and places of historical interest. they attended may day celebrations in peking.

they were honoured at a dinner given by li en-chiu, a leading member of the host association.

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ART AND LITERATURE

Seek Increasing Perfection in Art

by

Yün Lan (云岚)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 28, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian literary and art line, mass literary and artistic creations have mushroomed in various areas and works of literature and art in various forms have continuously come to the fore, a thriving scene enveloping the literary and art front. In this excellent situation, serious acquirement of revolutionary model play experience calling for increasing artistic perfection is of great significance in continuously enhancing the ideological level of our literary and art creations and improving the artistic quality.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In the present world, all culture or literature and art belongs to particular classes or particular political lines." Proletarian literature and art represents a part of the whole revolutionary enterprise and "'a cogwheel or nail' of the whole revolutionary machine." It is an important proletarian tool of exercising total dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the cultural area and can play a very big stimulating role in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Such a militant role of revolutionary literature and art is brought into play in its particular form through the projection of artistic images.

Lu Hsün aptly said, "I think that all literature and art is surely propaganda and yet all propaganda is not necessarily literature and art, just as all flowers are colored (including white) and yet not all colors are like flowers. That revolution calls for literary and art works in addition to slogans, posters,

public notices, cable messages, textbooks.....because these are not literature and art."

No matter what the progress politically, art products which lack artistic character are ineffective. If we should neglect the characteristics of art itself and its use as a special means in serving politics and refrain from seeking increasing artistic perfection, works of art will fall short of the aim of both serving proletarian politics well and consolidating the socialist economic base.

For our literary and art works to project proletarian heroic images that have never appeared in history and recapture the literary and art stage long occupied by various images representative of the exploiting class, compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings is necessary. Not only must the ideological content be revolutionary but perfection should be aimed at artistically. Only by achieving a high degree of perfect unity ideologically and artistically by combining attention to the continuous deepening and improvement of the thematic idea with attention to increasing artistic perfection under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian literary and art line can revolutionary model plays continuously crush the revisionist literary and art line and the disruption of the class enemy. This enables the true masters of history--worker-peasant-soldier heroes--to occupy the literary and art positions and gives full play to the fighting role of revolutionary literature and art in uniting the people, educating the people, trouncing the enemy and annihilating the enemy.

How to handle the relations between politics and art is an important problem bearing on the long-term struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian literary and art line and the revisionist literary and art line. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i would as suddenly advocate the reactionary idea of "Art means politics" as they peddle the fallacy of "Politics has a smashing impact on other fields" because they were prompted by the aim to practice the landlord-bourgeois counter-revolutionary politics and oppose literature and art serving proletarian politics and to abolish our revolutionary literature and art fundamentally. We must apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon in the penetrating criticism of the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Equally wrong is the idea existing in our revolutionary ranks that "attention to politics is a safeguard but attention to art, a risk" and "Freedom from faults politically is better than artistic merit." Such an idea should be seriously overcome. From the high plane of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with revolutionary model plays as examples, we must strive to improve the ideological level and artistic quality of literary and art works.

The dialectical-materialistic theory of reflection tells us that literary and art works as an ideological form are all products of reflection of a given social life in the human brain. Revolutionary literature and art is a product of reflection of people's life in the brain of the revolutionary writer. Here involved is a problem of how to understand and reflect life. A correct understanding of people's life can be achieved only through many a repetition of the process from practice to awareness and from awareness to practice.

To give expression to correctly understood life of the people and typify the contradictions and struggle therein and create a towering and perfect proletarian heroic image--all this calls for a painstaking and elaborate creative process of repeated penetration and continuous polishing. This process ranges from the earliest inspired artistic idea, refinement of thematic ideas, formation of character images, summarization and selection of scenes and details and the weighing of the words and language to the final revision and completion of the works. This process cannot be accomplished overnight. Without being subjected to a process of repeated understanding, repeated pondering, repeated polishing, hammering and refining for the hundredth time and seeking increasing perfection, an artistic work coming from life and transcending life, or a worker-peasant-soldier heroic image as the summation of life "larger, stronger, more concentrated, more typical and more ideal than ordinary practical life and thus more common in nature" cannot be properly achieved.

This is the very experience in creating revolutionary model plays. Thematic ideas and character images gradually deepen and gradually shape up in the creative process. When the relevant works first came into their own, it should be said that the outlines of main heroic figure images like Yang Tzu-jung, Li Yü-ho, Kuo Chien-kuang, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Fang Hai-chen, Yen Wei-ts'ai, etc., had been portrayed fairly vividly, but the process of fleshing and rounding out these proletarian heroic models as towering and perfect images was gradually achieved only after one revision after another under the continuous direct guidance of Comrade Chiang Ch'ing. Only after many a repetition of the process of practice (including creation and presentation practice), awareness, again practice and again awareness and after an increasingly deepening understanding, an increasingly clear observation, an increasingly elaborate analysis and an increasingly accurate grasp by the creative personnel of the life of the era, revolutionary struggle, class relations and other aspects reflected in works of literature and art and of all the traits and characteristics and ideological feelings of the main heroic figures and other portrayed figures, can clear-cut and individually distinguished colorful proletarian heroic images be created step by step through a particular art form and through vivid and colorful literary language, rich and exquisite singing, the newest and best stage art and all artistic means.

If in the process of repeated practice from life to art, from creation to presentation, we had not given every attention and every care to repeated comparison and polishing, had not selected and refined the most typical from among different events and details and had not made elaborate arrangements for such aspects as literature, play, music, dance, stage art, lighting, decoration, etc., then a number of proletarian heroic images like Yang Tzu-jung, Li Yü-ho, and Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing could not possibly have shone the way they do. We often say that it takes "ten years to polish a play." This is based on this law of creation.

Whether in literary and art creation we can hammer and refine a work for the hundredth time toward increasing perfection is in essence a problem of whether we can adhere to the materialistic theory of reflection. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i oppose Marxist epistemology and advocate the line that

creation can come about by just laying hold of so-called "inspiration" that "dies like a spark from the striking of a flint." This is complete nonsense meant to deceive. They take so-called "inspiration" promoted by idealist transcendentalism as a "spiritual force," negate life as a source of art, and negate the law of literary and art creation, their aim being to lead literary and art workers down the revisionist evil road of self-inspired expression divorced from life to serve capitalism in its restoration. The fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type must be thoroughly criticized.

Content and form are two aspects of a unified body. Content decides form, and form gives expression to content. The political content of literary and art works play a leading role in form, and form in turn has a positive effect on content. Brand-new revolutionary content calls for brand-new art form. If form is stale and hackneyed and falls short of the needs of revolutionary content, its effect on revolutionary content will be bad and even disruptive. Therefore, we must boldly create the new, and portray the socialist new and the difference that marks the proletariat. We must create new art forms suited to the portrayal of proletarian heroes, and strive for unity between revolutionary political content and the most perfect possible art form.

To create new form giving expression to the socialist content of our era is not an easy job. It calls for hard work and a search for increasing perfection. On the one hand, we must critically inherit and take as reference past fine literary and art traditions. "A difference lies in the availability or non-availability of such reference. Here is a difference between the civilized and the uncivilized, between the coarse and the refined, between the high and the low, between the quick and the slow." This calls for serious and elaborate analysis, study and discernment. Just as we treat food, which can be dissolved into two parts, the cream and the residue only after chewing in the mouth and after stomach and intestinal movements, and work by saliva and stomach and intestinal juices. Only then can the residue be discharged and the cream absorbed. On the other hand, having regard to the need of reflecting realistic life struggle and portraying heroic figures, we must seek bold innovations and create new forms. Just as Lu Hsün said, "Where old forms are adopted, there must be deletions. Where there are deletions, there must be something gained. The end result is a new form that appears. This means transformation. Moreover, such work is not so easy as an onlooker takes it to be." This calls for a process of repeated practice, continuous exploration and gradual improvement. Revolutionary model play creation experience bears eloquent testimony to this point.

In both the structuring of the plays and the use of language, revolutionary modern drama not only maintains the style peculiar to Peking opera but also doggedly draws on life as source material, doing away with many old Peking opera conventions, cutting out such stuff part and parcel of old Peking operas as poems for a set scene, self-introduction, clowning, etc., and throwing away the hackneyed cliches commonly used in old Peking operas. Only after repeated polishing, revision and hammering and refining for the hundredth time can dramatic artistic structure and literary and language form suited for the portrayal of the worker-peasant-soldier heroic figures be created. When it comes to music and choreography, revolutionary model plays are also credited

with bold and successful innovations and creations, and a continuous search for increasing perfection and an effort toward retouching and improvement. Music and choreography are made a better and more important means of projecting proletarian heroic images.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Important essays may as well be read more than a dozen times, and seriously deleted and revised before they are released. Essays are a reflection of objective things, and, things tortuous and complex, must be repeatedly studied before they can be properly reflected. Here negligence means ignorance of the fundamentals of writing." This is as true of essay writing as of literary and art creation. The creation of a good work is a painstaking process. If we study in the light of the repeatedly presented versions of revolutionary model plays, we can clearly see that the revolutionary model plays have reached such a high ideological level now with its brilliant achievements only after many years of artistic practice, repeated study over a long period and one revision after another. Some of our comrades take creation as a simple and easy job. They are loath to revise the works produced and stay content with early achievements, or they make a detour upon running into difficulties, shifting and drifting from job to job. This is a manifestation of lack of a sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause and is incompatible with the law of creation.

We must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, unfold a penetrating criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, seriously acquire rich experience in revolutionary model plays, doggedly get deeply involved in life, transform our world outlook and drill in fundamental skills. In the spirit of being fully responsible to the revolution and doing everything without the least negligence, we must call into play the revolutionary "drive of an ox," continuously scale the heights of proletarian literature and art, and assiduously create more and better socialist literary and art works!

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Write and Stage More Minor Theatrical Works

by

Wen Shao (闻 啸)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 28, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian literary and art line, and on the basis of energetic popularization of revolutionary model plays, a mass revolutionary literary and art creation campaign is unfolding vigorously. Recently, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time writers and professional writers have creatively presented a number of outstanding minor plays, songs and dances, ch'ü-i (曲艺), and popular songs. These works, short, compact and powerful, lively and dynamic, are full of the breath of life. In many ways, they give expression to the vigorous spiritual outlook of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers taking big strides forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in socialist revolution and socialist construction. They are warmly hailed by the broad masses and are worth energetic promotion.

To promote the writing and presentation of more minor stage works is called for by the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian literary and art line. The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "Our literature and art is all for the masses of people and primarily for the workers, peasants and soldiers and is created for them and used by them." The proletarian revolutionary literary and art enterprise is a component part of the whole revolutionary machine and much resolutely serve proletarian politics, serve socialism and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers fighting on the forefront of socialist revolution and socialist construction not only need major works related to pictorial scrolls depicting the class struggle of our era but also urgently need minor numbers giving quick expression to the current realistic struggle. This requires our revolutionary literary and art workers to pay attention to mixing the heavy with the light, the big with the small in creation and presentation and give full play to the role of minor programs as light weapons for literary and art propaganda.

Minor members, lively and dynamic, are highly militant. Relatively small in size, they allow a rapid refinement of realistic life, projection of worker-peasant-soldier heroic images and reflection of the life of heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Socialist new men, new deeds and new trends are able to find timely expression through fervent singing. Capitalist evil trends and habits are sharply exposed and criticized.

Though very small in size, many outstanding song-and-dance and ch'ü-i numbers presented in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic reflected from various angles the features of the struggle of our great era and sang the praise of the great victory won on various fronts under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

From the capital of the motherland to the frontiers, from the gaily colored weaving and spinning workshops to the sun-lit grain-sunning grounds, the vigorous spiritual outlook of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers of our country being deeply involved in a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign unfolds on the cultural and artistic stage in a scene that is lively and dynamic, rich and colorful, and closely bound up with the current political struggle.

Minor theatrical numbers involving few performers and simple stage properties lend themselves to easy rehearsal and presentation by the worker-peasant-soldier spare-time literary and art groups and to presentation in mountainous and rural areas by specialized literary and art troupes. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have picked up the literary and art weapon in creation and presentation for the sake of safeguarding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. But fighting on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements, they cannot and should not be divorced from productive labor to enable them to concentrate on long rehearsals. It would be difficult for specialized cultural and art groups to bring major stage works of the city to the vast rural area and remote mountain villages and islands in particular. Yet a small 10- or 20-member team armed with a small and varied repertoire, light and simple musical instruments and properties carried pickaback can easily climb over mountains and ford streams, pick their way through precipitous and treacherous mountainous trails, move through islands to give performances for the workers, peasants and soldiers in a widespread and penetrating way. This brings into full play the fighting role of revolutionary literature and art in "uniting the people, educating the people, striking a blow at the enemy and annihilating the enemy."

The writing and presentation of more minor stage works can also provide opportunities for the training and tempering of writers and performers. Minor work calls for quick reflection of reality but this in no way means a repetition of the simple facts of life. It equally calls for concentration, summarization, typification of contradictions and struggle therein, and a grasp of the essence of life and a grip on the pulse of the era. This helps training and raising the writers' ability to apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in keenly observing life and summing up and refining life.

Meanwhile, because minor works allow constant widespread presentation in mountainous and rural areas, performers can have more opportunities for practice to raise their own level. The sending of small teams and minor works to mountainous and rural areas also calls for the specialization of literary and art workers in one field and handy knowledge in many fields. All this helps toward the prosperity of the proletarian revolutionary literature and art and toward stimulation of the further unfolding of the mass literary and art creation movement.

To promote the writing and presentation of more minor works is not to neglect the creation of large-sized ones. Be it a major or a minor work, so long as we follow the direction of literature and art serving workers, peasants and soldiers indicated by Chairman Mao and seriously acquire experience in the

creation of revolutionary model plays and assiduously project worker-peasant-soldier heroic images, it will receive warm welcome from the broad mass of the worker-peasant-soldier audience. What we oppose is the tendency toward despising minor works and longing for something big and comprehensive in disregard of the urgent needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers and in a departure from the heated struggle of life of the workers, peasants and soldiers. To let proletarian revolutionary culture and art occupy better the vast ideological and cultural position, we should compile and present more minor programs rich in revolutionary content and varied in form.

It is hoped that the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art workers under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line will create more and better works on the basis of popularization of the revolutionary model plays and make a still greater contribution toward the socialist literary and art enterprise!

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CHILDREN

Show Enthusiastic Concern Over the Growth of the Younger Generation

- Party organizations of factories and enterprises as well as people's communes and streets in Tientsin municipality are cooperating closely with schools to strengthen education over young people

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, May 3, 1973) Party organizations and the broad masses of people of various factories and enterprises as well as people's communes and streets in Tientsin municipality are showing great concern over the growth of the younger generation. They are cooperating with schools to strengthen education over the young people and guiding them to grow up strongly and be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

For the sake of cooperating with schools to implement Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," more than 2,000 and 70 rural people's communes in Tientsin municipality have set up regular contacts with middle and primary schools and become "study and work" and "study and farming" bases for middle and primary schools.

Upon the arrival of the students at these bases, the cadres and people of factories and enterprises as well as people's communes and production brigades would all pay attention to cooperating with the schools in carrying out education in ideology and political line on the young people, directing them to learn from the fine quality of the factory workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and striving to help them master some basic production skills.

Tientsin No. 2 Woolen Textile Mill is a "study and work" base for three middle schools. Li Ch'ang-mao and Liu Ching-ying, two old workers of this mill, developed a big criticism and repudiation of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type together with the students, and in the light of their own practical experience in studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, encouraged them to read seriously the writings of Chairman Mao, keep raising their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, grasp scientific and cultural knowledge properly and be red and expert successors to the revolution.

The western cargo yard of the Tientsin Railway Sub-Bureau, Tientsin Railway Bureau, and Wangch'uanch'ang production brigade of Tapichuang commune in the eastern suburb, are "study and work" and "study and farming" bases for the No. 2 Middle School. The Party branch of the western cargo yard cooperates on its own initiative with the school by sending over ten old workers who suffered great grievances in the former society, and organizing a "study and work" leadership group together with the teachers of the school to strengthen ideology and political education work over the students.

The moment the students of the No. 2 Middle School arrived at the Wang-ch'uanch'ang production brigade "study and farming" base, the Party branch of the production brigade would lead them to carry out reclamation of saline and alkaline land and build a simple classroom. By means of such activities, education in self-reliance and hard struggle is carried out on the young people and good results are obtained. In conjunction with teaching, the Party branch of the production brigade also organizes the students to carry out the growing of rice seedlings in sewage water, land surveying and pesticide manufacturing to enrich the practical knowledge of the students.

Ch'angch'ing commune and P'ingchihlu production brigade in the southern suburb have established permanent ties with ten middle and primary schools. For the past ten years and more, the poor and lower-middle peasants of this production brigade have all along maintained pointedly carrying out ideological education on the students in conjunction with productive labor. As a result of this enthusiastic concern over the younger generation, many of the students after taking up work stations upon graduation still write letters back to report on their own ideological condition and work.

Many retired cadres and workers and activists among the street residents are also actively contributing their efforts to carrying out education work outside the school for the young people well. They are not only paying attention to carrying out class education and line education on the young people, but in accordance with the age and sex of the students, are also developing such activities as revolutionary story telling, wood carving, embroidery, and clay sculpture, or organizing such sports activities as table tennis, mini-soccer, shuttlecock, and rope-skipping, which are welcomed deeply by the young people.

Under the unified leadership of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the secretaries and deputy secretaries of various ch'ü are all taking command, and they have set up education leadership groups outside the school with special people assigned to grasp this work concretely. Various street Party committees and leadership cadres of middle and primary schools are organizing education leadership groups outside the school and various residential Party committees have also set up education promotion teams outside the school. Because of that, a strong educational network outside the school has been set up in the whole municipality, and young people everywhere are being nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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FRONTIER DEVELOPMENT

Develop the Frontier and Build Up the Frontier

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Huhehot, May 3, 1973) The broad masses of educated young people in the Inner Mongolia Production-Construction Army are advancing in broad strides on the road of integration with the workers and peasants indicated by Chairman Mao, and they have already become a vital force in the development of construction of the frontier region.

In the past several years, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao, educated young people from such cities as Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin have come to this unit to take part in the construction of this northern frontier region of the motherland. Party organizations at various levels of the unit, looking upon the training and education of these educated youngsters as their own important political mission, have organized them to read seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, carried out class education, line education and education in revolutionary tradition on them, and directed them to take part in the three great revolutionary movements to weather the storm and face the world, so that they could improve their ability.

Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought and taking Lei Feng for their model, these educated young people, by studying diligently and tempering themselves indefatigably, have raised greatly their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and there is a profound transformation in their spiritual physiognomy. They have become a generation of workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. At present, already more than 5,300 of them have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and more than 34,000 the Communist Youth League. More than 1,300 have been promoted to leadership posts from the company level upward, and a number of them have also been sent to universities and technical institutes for further studies.

After several years of practice, the educated youngsters have initially grasped the techniques of industrial and agricultural production. They are battling on the 1,000-li front along the frontier stretching from the Shihlin-kuole grassland from the east to the Wulanpuho Desert in the west, and making important contributions to the development and construction of the frontier region.

The Wulanpuho Desert is situated beneath the foothills of the Yinshan Mountains. Because of the geological changes in addition to continuous erosion by sand and wind, it has become an undulating sea of sand. There is a local folk song: "When there is no wind everywhere is sand. When there is wind houses are buried. Seedlings could be seen in the spring time, but no harvest could be reaped in the fall."

To develop agricultural production under this condition, it was necessary to transform the desert first. Several thousand educated young people of a certain regiment, under the leadership of the regimental Party committee,

marched into the Wulanpuho Desert in the face of a sandstorm, pitched their tents and resolved to remove the sand dunes and change them into fine agricultural land. In the past several years, the cadres and educated young people of the 1st company of this regiment, using willow baskets and wash basins, removed a large sand dune of more than 8,000 cubic meters in front of them, and joined the scattered patches surrounding the dune into a single large field.

At the same time, by shovelling away more than 70 sand pockets of various sizes, they built a water conservation project, planted saplings to hold back the sand, and prepared 200 mow of farmland. In the first year, the average per-mow yield of grain on this piece of land reached 220 catties. In the second year, it rose to 420 catties to top the demands laid down in the "Program." In the third year, having triumphed over five successive windstorms, the average per-mow yield rose to 523 catties.

In the past four years, the whole body of cadres and educated young people of this regiment, following the example of Tachai and struggling against nature and the elements, transforming the desert, planting 5,900 mow of trees to hold back the sand, building a number of water conservation projects and removing sand to build 25,000 mow of farmland, have enabled an initial change to take place in the physiognomy of the sandy barren land, and grain production is yearly increasing.

The broad masses of educated young people of the Inner Mongolia Production-Construction Army, bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The young people are the most active and vital force in society," are filled with revolutionary eagerness to develop and build up the frontier region. They are racing to the frontline of agricultural production, learning production technique diligently, carrying out scientific experiments actively and bringing their ability into play in a big way in transforming nature.

In the past several years, educated young people taking part in agricultural and scientific experiments have not only succeeded in trial-planting rice on the barren land, with the per-mow yield reaching 1,000 catties, but also cultivated successfully the first generation of cotton on the highground outside the pass, removed sand to build farmland, and experimented successfully with two farm crops a year under the relatively short frost-free condition. On the sandy alkaline land where nothing could grow, they have created experience in controlling the sand, reducing alkalinity and scoring a high yield.

The second company of a certain regiment, battling on the bend of the Yellow River, had a continuous ridge of sand in front and the natural barrier of the Yellow River behind, and 70 percent of the land of the whole company was chalky hard soil where nothing could grow. The several hundred educated young people of both sexes in the company, under the leadership of the Party branch, by modestly learning from the local poor and lower-middle peasants, resolved to change the chalky hard soil into high-yield agricultural land.

The chalky soil was hard. "When dry it was like a sword, and when wet, it was a mess." Armed with Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, the educated

young people persevered in finding true knowledge through practice. By means of investigation and study, they prescribed treatment based on correct diagnosis. On the basis of the greater density of the soil structure of the chalky hard soil and the particularity of its greater viscosity, they adopted such measures as mixing it with sand and mellow soil and soil moisture conservation.

In the light of the lack of organic matter in the chalky hard soil, they dressed it with a large amount of fertilizer to add nutrients to the soil. Taking the poor and lower-middle peasants for their example, the educated young people, through self-reliance and hard struggle, dug alluvial mud, gathered sheep droppings, turned the soil and mixed it with sand, and carried out basic farm construction in a big way. After two years and more, they changed the chalky hard soil into fine agricultural land, and for the first time, the velvet verdure of corn seedling appeared. In a piece of land of 60 mow and more, the average yield per mow was 300 catties with the highest reaching 1,000 catties per mow.

For the past several years, the educated young people of the Inner Mongolia Production-Construction Army have made contributions toward stimulating economic prosperity in the frontier region.

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CYL

Peking Young People Make Rapid Progress

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

more than 160,000 young people in peking have joined the chinese communist youth league, and 47,000 youth league members and other young people have been admitted into the communist party of china in the past few years. large numbers of young people have been elected to leading bodies at various levels.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, these young people have rapidly raised their political consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and have been playing an important role in socialist revolution and construction.

they study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works conscientiously. there are over 20,000 spare-time study groups. some 2,500 youth league members and other young people in the peking february seventh rolling stock plant are now enrolled in such study groups. the young people of a workshop in the tungfanghung oil refinery combined their study with criticism of revisionism and with the rectification of the style of work. this speeded up their ideological revolutionization and improved their work.

the red guards, in making contributions to the cultural revolution, have further raised their political consciousness and ability in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. one of them is hsu hsiao-li, a league member at the peking motor-cycle plant. since he entered the plant in 1969 as a junior middle school graduate, he has assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. in his spare time he completed senior middle school and part of his college courses. in addition, he learned about semi-conductors, silicon control and computers.

he and other workers were helped by experienced workers to make nine technical innovations in the past four years. this reduced labour intensity, raised efficiency, and ensured safety. he was recently elected a member of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league.

more than 300,000 educated young people from peking have settled in the countryside in the past few years, in warm response to chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and

lower-middle peasants". many of the young people have become agro-technicians, barefoot doctors, tractor drivers or teachers. they are a dynamic force in socialist revolution and rural construction.

twentyfour-year-old chu tsung-yi, who settled in a production brigade near peking seven years ago, is now the brigade's party secretary. he has learned modestly from former poor and lower-middle peasants and is quickly maturing politically. he joined the communist party of china in 1969 and was elected party secretary in 1972. he is in the van in learning from tachai, and led the commune members in achieving a good harvest of grain and cotton last year despite serious drought.

the youth league members and other young people pay close attention to the revolutionary struggle of the people of other countries, and are determined to become revolutionaries who whole-heartedly serve the chinese people and the rest of the people of the world.

twentyfour-year-old chou ming, a peking railway worker, went abroad in 1971 to help with the tanzanian-zambian railway project. he was badly injured while trying to avert an accident, and lost his right leg. he was inspired by the internationalist spirit of comrade norman bethune. he is determined to continue making contribution to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

the league members and other young people working in culture and education, health work and scientific research, are doing their utmost to remould their world outlook and improve their skills. li wu-po, a young teacher at peking university, has taken an active part in bio-chemical research in the pharmaceutical plant run by the university. he is now a technical instructor in the production of synthetic insulin. he and the others fulfilled the production target last year. with the help of the university meters and instruments plant, he designed and made a piece of equipment which raises output. he combines theory with practice in teaching. he gives lectures on technological processes in insulin production and is helping compile teaching material for insulin bio-chemistry.

YOUTH DAY

Peking Cross-Country Torch-Race Heralds May 4th Youth Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

fifteen thousand young people took part in a cross-country torch-race in the chinese capital this evening in honour of china's youth day which falls tomorrow.

the race was sponsored jointly by the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league and the municipal physical culture and sports commission. among the participants were youth league members, red guards and other young people.

the opening ceremony of the event started at 7:40 p.m. on the former campus of peking university in the heart of the city, site of the historic may fourth movement launched by peking students exactly 54 years ago.

addressing the ceremony, a leading member of the municipal youth league committee called on the young people of peking to carry forward the proletarian revolutionary spirit, take over the torch of revolution and pass it on, and march in the van of revolutionary movements.

she lighted the torch amid thunderous applause and a contingent of 540 torch-carrying runners immediately set out for tienanmen square. as soon as the torch-carriers reached the square, the spectacular race began amid the cheers of tens of thousands of onlookers.

the worker-peasant-soldier students of peking university who took part in the race this evening recalled the heroic struggle waged by their predecessors against the imperialists and feudal warlords during the may fourth movement, the spirit of which is still inspiring them today.

the young workers' team from the february 7 rolling stock plant and the red guards' team from the middle school of tsinghua university were among the outstanding teams in the race. all participants displayed the vigour of chinese youth steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Promising Educated Young People in China's Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

millions of educated young people have left chinese cities in the past few years to settle in the countryside for re-education by former poor and lower-middle peasants in response to chairman mao's call. they are emerging as a new generation of working people with socialist consciousness and culture through tempering in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

chairman mao in 1939 pointed out in "the may 4th movement" and "the orientation of the youth movement": "the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." he said: "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants."

chairman mao's 1956 call -- "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full" -- prompted many educated young people to go to the countryside. in 1968, chairman mao said: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." a large number of young people tempered in the cultural revolution warmly responded. in shanghai alone, about one million young people have since left for villages or frontier areas to take part in the three great revolutionary movements.

some of the young people have become nationally known. hsing yen-tzu, a middle school graduate, left tientsin for a rural area in hopei province in 1958. since then, she has worked very hard with the local people to turn a backward area into a granary, and she has won the praise of people's commune peasants for her whole-hearted service. she was elected a standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee and has been received by chairman mao four times.

responding to chairman mao's call to expand agriculture and increase grain production, hou chun arrived in poverty-stricken touchiachiao in hopei to become a peasant after she finished senior middle school in 1962. before liberation, there were three rich and several well-to-do peasant households. all the other

80 households in the village worked as farmhands or went begging when a famine occurred. the hard efforts made by hou chun, the commune peasants and other educated young people who followed her, turned all the arable land into garden-like plots. half of the land had previously been alkaline. agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery have developed, and there are small industrial undertakings.

the integration of educated young people with the workers and peasants is a great socialist revolution, an important measure for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing a capitalist restoration and building a socialist countryside.

these young people all grew up after liberation and knew very little about oppression and exploitation in the old society. therefore, the party organizations and former poor and lower-middle peasants stress class education and the education in revolutionary tradition. older party members, cadres and veteran peasants are invited to tell them about the past. the young people also visit exhibitions and pay their respect at the graves of revolutionary martyrs, as well as take part in the present class struggle there. this helps the young people raise their political consciousness and become determined to devote their lives to building up the socialist countryside.

tsai li-chien expressed the sentiments of many educated young people. this girl from peking who settled in the remote hilly village of tuchiashan in shansi province became tired every day as she led the commune members in learning from tachai. she said: "our hardship is entirely different from that of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society. at that time the hills and land belonged to the landlords, and the poor people had no way out. today everything belongs to us, and without working hard, we cannot transform our villages into socialist ones." tsai li-chien arrived there in december 1966 when contingents of red guards left schools to go among the workers and peasants to make social investigations. at the age of 18, she was leading a group of peking red guards on a long march to yenan, former revolutionary heartland. on the way they stopped over at tuchiashan, a base area during the war against japanese aggression. tsai li-chien decided to stay behind to transform nature with the peasants there because the village had only five households and eleven able-bodied working people. joined by some other educated young people later, she and the local people have worked very hard to change tuchiashan. she said: "chairman mao expects much of the youth, and he teaches us not to stay in hot houses but to be tempered in storms. whenever i meet with difficulties, i draw strength from chairman mao's great teaching and am able to overcome them."

over the past few years, many educated young people have made outstanding achievements in serving the people. two young persons who went to yenan from peking died saving 15 draught animals of a production team during a cave-in. chin hsun-hua from shanghai fought courageously against a mountain torrent to save state property. he was drawn into a whirlpool three times, and each time he was able to raise his head above water and continue swimming. finally he drowned of exhaustion. the heroism of young people like these is given wide publicity to educate others.

some 3,200 young people from peking in the past four years have been admitted into the communist party of china, and 16,000 into the communist youth league. around 10,000 young people from peking are now leading members at provincial, administrative regional, county, commune or production brigade level.

New Commune Members in a Hilly Village

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 4, 1973)

twentyone educated young people from peking joined seven households with 21 people in changing a desolate grain-deficient hill, increasing grain output three fold and apples four fold. the village, named chaichihyao, in the southwest of north china's shansi province, has become an outstanding unit in learning from tachai.

the families formed a production team and moved there after the people's commune was set up in 1958, determined to transform the place. the coming of 21 young people at one time in 1969 created a temporary pressure on food and housing in the village. "since they came in response to chairman mao's call, we must take good care of them," the peasants said and arranged them bed and board.

the team members who were formerly poor and lower-middle peasants paid great attention to giving these young people political education. the party branch asked old peasants to tell the new commune members of their suffering in the old society and the local people's revolutionary struggle. the young people were also taken to the caves the peasants used to live in where they were taught the truth that the world is created by labour and hard work. the young people made up their minds to learn from the revolutionary spirit and contribute their share to building a new socialist village.

shortly after their arrival in 1969, the young people pitched in opening wasteland and before spring ploughing

came had already reclaimed nearly four hectares. a good harvest was reaped that year. before the autumn harvest, they made bricks and transported timber to put up new houses. the peasants taught them how to lay bricks and tiles. the young people terraced nearly two hectares and planted two hectares of trees that first year.

with the joint efforts of the peasants and the young people, the grain output was 23 tons that year. they sold two tons to the state and reserved six tons for the collective. the young people all moved into new houses.

when the young people returned to peking on the eve of the spring festival in 1970, they happily told their families how things were going in the ccuntryside and their determination to do a better job in production. the mother of one girl, seeing the great changes in her daughter, made a thick, sturdy shoulder-pad for her to carry things and encouraged the girl to do even more. when others heard about this, they all went back to chaichihyao with a shoulder-pad.

the village was hit by an unusually serious drought last year. through four months of hard effort, they completed an irrigation project that involved 1,200 cubic metres of earth work and 1,750 metres of pipes, providing the area with adequate irrigation. it harvested 27 tons of grain last year, its best harvest to date.

the representatives of the educated young people attended conferences of activists held by the province, administrative region and county. three of the young people joined the communist party of china and eleven, the chinese communist youth league. three young people have become leading members of the county, the people's commune and the production brigade. some were sent to study in colleges and some joined the chinese people's liberation army.

eight more educated young people have now settled there. they are all determined to achieve still greater success in remoulding their world outlook and in building the socialist countryside.

WORKERS' CULTURAL PALACE

Shanghai Workers' Cultural Palace

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 3, 1973)

standing by the people's square in the centre of shanghai is the workers' cultural palace which is visited by thousands of workers every day.

bearing the name of tungfang hotel before liberation, the building was a place for merry-making by reactionary kuomintang officials and the bourgeoisie. after liberation, it became a centre for various kinds of cultural and recreational activities for the workers.

classes in works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works have been run in the palace. nearly 80 per cent of the leading members of trade unions of various levels as well as some workers' propaganda teams have attended these study classes since last year.

a lecture team has been organized by the cultural palace to promote the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought by workers. most members of the team are outstanding in production. they study hard themselves and discuss among the team members before giving tutorship to the workers. they give reports in the palace or go to workshops. their lectures are closely linked with class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. their language is plain and simple.

various exhibitions are also held here. many young workers have drawn inspiration from the exhibition commemorating the 50th anniversary of the february seventh strike by chinese railway workers.

science and technical matters are discussed here and experience exchanged. new products and technique are often demonstrated. a digital programme controlled knitting machine designed and made by workers of a wool knitting factory aroused great interest in an exhibition on electronics. after seeing the machine, jen tso-ying, an electrician at the tungfanghung balances factory, and her workmates trial-manufactured a remote controlled automatic meter with numerical indicator showing oil consumption.

the palace library has 100,000 books. every day, about five hundred workers come to read journals, papers and magazines and study reference material on problems they are exploring.

the recreational hall of the palace is crowded every day with people who take part in table tennis, shooting, chess and other activities.

the palace also runs courses for amateur literary and art groups. they are helped by professional art troupes to train people to get recreational activities going on a mass scale. more than 500 workers are learning and rehearsing modern revolutionary operas, instrumental music, songs and dances and other items. amateur troupes of districts and factories often perform here and exchange experience.

the cinema of the palace gives three or four shows a day.

NEW PRODUCTS

Kwangchow Fair Displays New Chinese Machine-Building Achievements

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 3, 1973)

more than 1,500 products of the machine-building industry are on exhibition at the current kwangchow export commodities fair, of good quality and full of variety. this is due to the mass innovations movement guided by chairman mao's policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

the exhibits include a numerically controlled vertical milling machine, a semi-automatic hydraulic copying lathe, an automatic radiolocator, and a laser cloud detector. these were made by small and large factories, old and new, in industrial cities along the coast as well as in the interior and remote areas.

china's machine-building industry was very backward before liberation in 1949. in the course of the socialist revolution and construction, china has built large numbers of big industrial enterprises and several thousand medium-sized and small factories. they are producing mining, metallurgical, power generating, petroleum and chemical equipment, machine tools, motor vehicles, general machinery, bearings, farm machinery, precision instruments, building machinery, and other machines.

the semi-automatic hydraulic copying lathe made by a machine-building plant in yinchuan, capital of the ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china, shows the progress in that industry in the minority areas. the lathe can produce quantities of parts for motor vehicles, tractors, lathes, electric machinery, textile machinery and others.

the plant decided to make this type of lathe to develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. a three-in-one group of workers, cadres and technicians was set up in 1971. in half a year of hard effort, they were able to trial-produce the lathe.

three-in-one groups have been formed in china's factories and mines. they are instrumental in making technical innovations and scientific experiments. much of the equipment for the petroleum industry on exhibition was designed and made by such groups. the equipment has china's own characteristics.

a numerically controlled milling machine built by tsinghua university draws the attention of many visitors. made by worker-students, teachers and workers, the machine consists of a specially made milling machine and a numerical-control computer. the spindle and the table can move in three axles and can process complicated parts. the computer was designed by worker-students of the department of industrial automation with the help of teachers. the machine was designed by three teachers, seven workers and 12 worker-studes of the mechanical engineering speciality under the department of precision instrument engineering. worker-students were elected by the workers in various factories and sent to the university during the great proletarian cultural revolution. a worker-student and a woman teacher from the university are at the fair to give an account of the history of the machine.

among the exhibits are a float-zone crystal growing furnace made by a factory in peking and products of the electronics industry. the electronic measuring instruments made by the swatow supersonic-electronic instruments plant in kwangtung province show how the chinese workers are determined in working hard to develop science and technology. the plant produced only radios and loudspeakers when it was set up. workers of the plant then learned the technique of electronics. a radio repairer yao chin-chung had not finished junior middle school when he came to the plant. he has taught himself in his spare time over the past decade the courses of an engineering university, thanks to encouragement by the party. he is now at home with electronic technology and is able to read scientific literature in three foreign languages. so far he and his workmates have designed and made 13 kinds of supersonic-electronic measuring instruments. some of them are on display at the fair. yao chin-chung is now vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee and is in charge of designing and trial-producing new products.

the laser cloud detector was produced by the no. 7 telecommunications plant in east china's shantung province. the plant, which was a small radio repair shop in 1970,

is manned by 124 workers. the instrument can measure the heights of clouds up to 20 kilometres, with a tolerance of five metres. the workers have produced various kinds of laser products under the inspiration of chairman mao's teaching: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Eye Specialist and Wife Leave Peking to Tour Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

argentine eye specialist floreal carballo and his wife today wound up their friendly visit to peking and left on a tour of other parts of china before going home.

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese medical association, met and had a friendly talk with the argentine eye specialist and his wife. the argentine guests visited hospitals, saw surgical operations with acupunctural anaesthesia, and had discussions with ophthalmologists in peking. they also toured people's communes, factories and places of historical interest.

the argentine guests arrived in peking on april 24 at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Senior Representative of British Council Leaves Peking to Tour Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

richard auty, senior representative of the british council, in the company of eric viens, head of the department of cultural exchange of foreign and commonwealth office, wound up their visit to peking and left here by air today to tour southern china before going home.

while in peking, the british guests held talks on sino-british educational exchange with hu sha, leading member of the office of the scientific and educational group under the state council. the guests took part in gala parties in a park on may day. they visited schools and toured places of historical interest. they were seen off at the airport by hu sha, hu shou-hsin and diplomatic officials of the british embassy here.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Greet Establishment Anniversary of RGNUC

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, extending the warmest congratulations on the third anniversary of the establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia. the message reads:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia,
samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia, we wish to extend, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people, our warmest congratulations to the royal government of national union of cambodia and the heroic cambodian people.

in the last three years, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, the royal government of national union of cambodia has closely rallied the broad masses of the patriotic armed forces and people and won continuous great victories in the military, political, diplomatic and other fields. the royal government of national union of cambodia is enjoying an increasingly high international prestige. not long ago, the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk paid a visit of historic significance to the liberated zone, where he was accorded a warm welcome by the armymen and people. facts have fully proved that the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legal government of cambodia, which maintains close ties with the people. under the heavy blows of the patriotic armed forces and people of cambodia, the traitorous lon nol clique is already bottled up in an isolated city and putting up a last-ditch struggle. it definitely will not last for long.

we are firmly convinced that the heroic cambodian people, persisting in unity and struggle, will surely win final victory. the chinese people will consistently stand by your side and resolutely support your just struggle, till complete victory is won.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

may 4, 1973

CHINA AND CANADA

Leader of Canadian Petroleum Mission Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

d.s. macdonald, leader of the canadian petroleum mission and minister of energy, mines and resources of canada, gave a banquet here this evening.

attending were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang; tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemistry; and leading members of departments concerned.

also present were r.g. head, deputy leader of the mission and assistant deputy minister of department of industry, trade and commerce, mrs. macdonald, dr. r.d. howland and other members of the mission, canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and his wife, as well as officials of the canadian embassy in peking.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. d.s. macdonald and pai hsiang-kuo toasted the growing friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples and trade between the two countries.

ambassador and mrs. small gave a cocktail party yesterday evening on the occasion of the missior's visit to china.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

a chinese delegation left here for paris by air today to attend the opening ceremony of the unearthed relics exhibition of the people's republic of china and pay a friendly visit to france. the leader of the delegation is wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and deputy leader is yu meng-hsin, cultural counsellor of the chinese embassy in france.

the members of the delegation include su pai, associate professor of history at peking university; shih shu-ching, associate researcher at the museum of chinese history; and kuo lao-wei.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council; liu yang-chiao, a leading member of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data; wu chung-chao, curator of the palace museum; yang chen-ya, curator of the museum of chinese history; wang chih-fan, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of organizations concerned.

the cultural attache of the french embassy in peking, fernand cornil, was present.

the objects to be shown at the chinese unearthed relics exhibition range from those relating to "lantien man" (the ape-man found in lantien in shensi province) dating back 600,000 years to those unearthed at tatu, capital of the yuan dynasty (1271-1368 a.d.). among the most unusual objects are a jade suit threaded with gold wire and a bronze galloping horse of the han dynasty (206 b.c.-220 a.d.).

CHINA AND JAPAN

CJFA Delegation to Japan Conducts Visits in Four Groups

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 3, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association has divided into four groups to visit different parts of japan beginning from yesterday.

upon their arrival in kobe, well-known japanese part in hyogo prefecture, liao cheng-chih, chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua and some members of the delegation were welcomed by about 300 people in the rain. among the welcomers were the governor of hyogo prefecture, the mayor of kobe city, the chairman of the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the director of the kobe branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, korean residents and chinese residents. accompanied by japanese friends, liao cheng-chih and his party visited an exhibition on china called the "japan-china friendship" exhibition which is jointly run by the hyogo prefecture, kobe city, the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the kobe branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade. on display were some 3,000 items including pictures and objects d'art. in the evening liao cheng-chih and his party attended a reception given by the welcome committee formed by over 200 organizations in the prefecture. over 500 japanese friends were present on the occasion.

effort for maintaining forever the good-neighbour relations between japan and china was stressed in the speeches at the reception by kazua ichien, representative of the welcome committee, governor sakai of hyogo prefecture, and mayor miyazaki of kobe.

applause and cheers burst out when liao cheng-chih announced at the reception that tientsin has decided to establish municipal friendly relations with kobe on kobe's friendly proposal.

liao cheng-chih and his party visited the tungwen chinese school in kobe on the same day to meet over 500 chinese residents and students. lin li-yun, tsai chi-chou, chen jui-hua and chen yueh-hsia of the delegation were graduates of this school. today, liao cheng-chih, lin li-yun and other chinese visitors were accorded an extremely cordial reception at this school.

in his speech at a welcome meeting, li wan-chih, headmaster of the school, expressed the hope that in response to the call of the motherland, the chinese residents abroad will strengthen their great unity.

liao cheng-chih conveyed the regards from premier chou en-lai to the chinese residents and hoped that they will promote their friendship with the japanese people. he also hoped that those who came from the mainland and those from taiwan province will strengthen their unity, propagate the policy that "all patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late" and make contribution to the liberation of taiwan and reunification of the motherland.

yesterday chu tu-nan, chou li-chin and some members of the delegation went to toyama city in toyama prefecture, home town of the late mr. kenzo matsumura. one of the japanese friends who came to the railway station to welcome them said that people of the whole prefecture have been waiting the arrival of the chinese guests bringing with you the friendship of the chinese people.

that evening, chu tu-nan, chou li-chin and their party attended a grand cocktail party given jointly by the governor of toyama prefecture, the mayor of toyama city and the toyama prefectural committee to welcome the chinese delegation. in his speech at the reception, governor kokichi nakata of toyama prefecture expressed the resolve to work for the further development of friendship between the japanese and chinese people, thus carrying on the will of the late mr. matsumura and in compliance with the aspirations of the people of the prefecture.

chu tu-nan said at the reception that our visit here has deepened our memory of mr. matsumura. mr. matsumura is a far-sighted japanese statesman who devoted his last years to the cause of japan-china friendship, and had made unremitting effort for and great contribution to china-japan friendship and normalization of relations between the two countries. his spirit of devotion to china-japan friendship will forever be remembered by us. chu tu-nan said he will link arms closely with the people of toyama prefecture to consolidate and develop the good-neighbour relations between china and japan.

guests and hosts at the reception talked about friendship and wished unceasing development of friendly relations between the people of the two countries.

on may 2, deputy-leaders li su-wen, chao cheng-hung and some members of the delegation arrived in sapporo in hokkaido.

the delegation was accorded warm welcome at the chitose airport by tetsuo ara, chairman of hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), yasuaki kashihara, vice-governor of hokkaido prefecture, yoshio okada, vice-president of hokkaido prefectural council, tetsuya nerase, vice-mayor of sapporo, tadao yoneda, mayor of chitose, diet member haruo okada and others. a meeting was held under rain by 200 people in front of the citizens' hall to welcome the chinese visitors.

many bouquets were presented to members of the chinese delegation by japanese friends, korean residents in japan and patriotic chinese residents.

the responsible members of the hokkaido prefectural committee to welcome the chinese delegation gave a dinner for the delegation.

deputy-leaders ma chun-ku and yu hui-yung and some members of the delegation arrived in shimonoseki, yamaguchi prefecture, from osaka by train yesterday. despite the rain, over 500 persons including the governor of yamaguchi prefecture, the mayor of shimonoseki and other japanese friends of various circles, korean residents in japan and the chinese residents welcomed them at the station. a streamer carried by the students of the fishery university of shimonoseki read "welcome to the delegation of china-japan friendship association". the students shook hands cordially with the chinese friends. members of the haguruma troupe sang chinese and japanese songs to welcome the delegation. the station was enveloped in an atmosphere of friendship and joy.

accompanied by soichiro furutani and masaharu onaka, the delegation visited yesterday afternoon the construction site of a bridge linking shimonoseki with moji. then the chinese visitors divided into two groups and held discussions with over 160 japanese friends of various circles.

a grand cocktail party was given by yamaguchi prefectural committee to welcome the chinese delegation yesterday evening. the haguruma troupe performed chinese and japanese songs and dances at the party and received warm applause.

Minister Chuji Kuno Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and telecommunications, and his wife gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; chung fu-hsiang, director, and shen kuang, tseng ching-liang, li yu-kuei, ma ke-shao, liu cheng-ching and peng hung-chih, deputy directors, of the telecommunications administration; chu chun-ho, director-general, and chiao wei-chung, deputy director-general of posts; liu chien-kung, director, and tung lin, deputy director, of the central broadcasting administrative bureau; chou shao-tang, deputy director of the state oceanography bureau; wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs

department, and shen wei-liang, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, of the foreign ministry; and lo shu-chen and pai kai.

present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife, japanese embassy officials and their wives, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and his wife.

speaking at the banquet, minister chuji kuno and director chung fu-hsiang pointed out that the agreement on laying a sea-bed cable was the first agreement signed between china and japan since the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries. they called for greater efforts by the telecommunications departments of both countries to promote the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly, good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

Sino-Japanese Agreement on Sea-Bed Cable Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

the telecommunications administration of the people's republic of china and the ministry of posts and telecommunications of japan signed an agreement here today on laying a sea-bed cable between the two countries.

chung fu-hsiang, director of the chinese telecommunications administration, and chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and telecommunications, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective country.

members of chuji kuno's party and japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa attended the signing ceremony.

present were also leading members of departments under the telecommunications administration, the state oceanography bureau and the foreign ministry, including shen kuang, tseng ching-liang, li yu-kuei, ma ke-shao, liu cheng-ching, peng hung-chih, chou shao-tang, wang hsiao-yun and shen wei-liang.

Personage of Japanese Sports Circles Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

the all-china sports federation gave a dinner here this evening in honour of personage from japanese sports circles tsuneyoshi takeda and his wife.

attending were li meng-hua, a leading member of the host organization, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

the japanese guests arrived in peking on may first on a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visit to China of Secretary-General of Kuwait Table Tennis Federation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

abdulhamid al-buaijan, kuwaiti ambassador to china, and his wife gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the friendly visit to china of mubarak hamad al-rashid, secretary-general of the kuwait table tennis federation and council member of the asian table tennis union.

attending the banquet were yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, chen hsien, president of the table tennis association of china, and leading members of departments concerned sung chung, feng teh-pao, wang wen-chung, yuan tsai-chun and wang shu-lan.

in the course of the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests chatted cordially, expressing the hope that the friendship between the sportsmen and people of kuwait and china would continue to grow in strength.

mubarak hamad al-rashid left here for home by air tonight.

earlier, he had visited peking, shenyang, chengchow, linhsien county where the red flag canal is located, wuhan, changsha, shaoshan, wuhsi, hangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

gaston thorn, foreign minister of the grand duchy of luxembourg, and his party arrived in peking by plane this evening via shanghai for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china.

the airport flew the national flags of china and luxembourg.

the distinguished luxembourg guests were greeted at the airport by foreign minister chi peng-fei, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of departments concerned including chou jung-kuo, wang tung, kao chien-chung and sun so-chang.

j. vixseboxse, netherland ambassador to china who is in charge of the diplomatic interests of the grand duchy of luxembourg, made a special trip to shanghai to greet foreign minister gaston thorn and accompanied him to peking.

present were mrs. vixseboxse and netherland embassy officials, belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and an official of the belgian embassy.

the luxembourg guests were welcomed and seen off at shanghai airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman, and chang chen-ya, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Women's Delegation Leaves Peking for Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

a 10-member chinese women's delegation left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by air today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union. the leader of the delegation is tsai shu-mei, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and standing committee member of the tientsin municipal committee of the c.p.c., and deputy leader is lo chiu-yueh, standing committee member of the hunan provincial committee of the c.p.c.

they were seen off at the airport by shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of organizations concerned, including ou tang-liang and chang shang-ming.

also present were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, korean embassy officials and their wives.

Chinese Women's Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 4, 1973)

a 10-member chinese women's delegation with tsai shu-mei, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and standing committee member of the tientsin municipal committee of the c.p.c., as leader, and lo chiu-yueh, standing committee member of the hunan provincial committee of the c.p.c., as deputy leader, arrived here by plane today. the delegation has come for friendly visit to korea at the invitation of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union.

among those present at the airport to welcome the delegation were kim duk ran, general secretary of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union. hundreds of women of various circles sang and danced at the airport to warmly welcome the chinese delegation.

chang su-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in pyongyang, and other chinese diplomats were also present.

Korean Delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea with chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun", as its leader left here for home by train today.

the korean comrades-in-arms were seen off at the railway station by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, shih

shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary general of the cultural group under the state council, lu ying, wang yi and chen chun, leading members of the "people's daily", and leading members of peking press circles, the department of asian affairs and department of information under the foreign ministry, including chin chao, chang chih, lu wei-chao, wang chen, shih hai-yun, sun yi-ching, wang hsi and wang hai-yun.

present were also hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and embassy officials.

during their visit to china, the korean comrades-in-arms visited peking, chengchow, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and nanking. they had discussions with local workers, people's commune members, educated youth and comrades from local literary and press circles. the delegation was accorded a warm welcome and cordial and friendly reception by local leaders and masses wherever they went.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

First Performance of Pakistan National Dance Ensemble in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

the pakistan national dance ensemble gave its first performance in china at the capital theatre here this evening. the performance was warmly received by a capacity audience of 1,200.

attending were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, head, and liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, of the cultural group under the state council; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; ting hsi-lin and yang chi, vice-presidents of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including shih shao-hua, wu yin-hsien, wang man-tien, ti fu-tsai, liu ching-tang, wang hsiao-yi, yeh cheng-chang, wang chen, kao chien-chung and liu hsi-lin.

present were also pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and pakistan embassy officials.

addressing the opening ceremony, yang chi said: "the pakistan national dance ensemble has brought us not only pakistan's traditional folk art but also the profound friendship of the pakistan people for the chinese people." he praised the industrious and talented pakistan people

who had created a brilliant culture. he added: "cultural exchanges between china and pakistan date back to the remote past. such exchanges have expanded following the growth of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. the ensemble's current visit to china will certainly make a new contribution to promoting friendship and cooperation between the peoples and artists of china and pakistan.

the head of the ensemble, zia mohyeddin, made a heart-warming speech. "it is a great honour for us to perform here," he said. "what we bring you are simplicity, youth and sincerity. though our art is not so perfect, our sincere sentiments will make up for what it lacks." he added: "pakistan and china have a long-standing friendship. our mission here is to consolidate this friendship." he ended by cheering: "long live the friendship between pakistan and china exclamation"

the rich national flavour of the items presented by the pakistan dancers this evening, their conscientious performance and superb skill made a deep impression upon the audience.

among the most welcomed items were the "khatak dance" depicting the bravery of the pakistan people in resisting foreign aggression, the traditional "sindhi dance" showing the joy of peasants over good harvests and the "fishermen's dance" that reflects the life of pakistan fishermen along the coast.

the famous dancer perveen qassim drew round after round of applause for her highly rhythmic patterns and graceful gestures in her solo the "kathak dance". as a token of friendship for the chinese people, a pakistan flutist played the chinese music "red guards from grasslands meet chairman mao" and several pakistan artists sang in chinese "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the skilful and finished presentation by the pakistan dancers and the harmonious and lively accompaniment rendered by the orchestra with traditional pakistan musical instruments combined to make the evening's performance a great success.

during the intermission, kuo mo-jo, wu teh, han nien-lung and ting hsi-lin met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with zia mohyeddin, choreographer rafi anwar and four leading dancers.

at the end of the performance, the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the pakistan dancers with a basket of flowers, congratulating them on their success.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Sends Condolence to PDRY Foreign Ministry on Death of Foreign Minister Aulagi

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, sent a message of condolence to the foreign ministry of the people's democratic republic of yemen today, expressed deep grief over the death of foreign minister mohammed saleh al aulagi and other government officials.

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries shih lin and leading members of departments concerned this morning paid a visit of condolence to the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Li Chiang Meets and Fetes Philippine Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met with the philippine trade mission with wigberto p. clavecilla, president of the chamber of commerce of the philippines, as its chairman and dominador i. lim, director of the chamber of commerce, as its vice-chairman, and gave a banquet in their honour. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasions were li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; hsi yeh-sheng, a department head of the ministry of foreign trade; sung wei-pin, member of the china council for the promotion of international trade and deputy director of the international trade institute under the ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned, including liu jo-ming and fu hsing.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dakar, May 3, 1973)

abdou diouf, prime minister of the republic of senegal, received chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan here yesterday and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Visits Chinese Ship

(NCNA-English Freetown, May 2, 1973)

sierra leonean president siaka stevens visited the chinese ocean-going freighter "daning" at freetown port today.

president stevens was warmly welcomed by the ship's political commissar yao hsing-hui, captain sung yu and the crew. the president shook hands and had lively and friendly conversations with them. afterwards he was shown around the ship.

also visiting the ship were sierra leonean vice-president and prime minister s.i. koroma, minister of finance c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of works d.f. shears, minister of information and broadcasting a.b.m. kamara, minister of transport and communications e.j. kargbo, commander of sierra leonean armed forces momoh, commissioner of police j.k. koroma and chairman of sierra leonean ports authority l.j.b. macauley as well as other high-ranking government officials and army officers.

nieh ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was present on the occasion, and gave a luncheon on the ship after the visit in honour of president stevens and other sierra leonean guests.

CHINA AND SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

Ambassadors to China Give Banquet in Honor of Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

ambassadors to china of nepal, sri lanka, pakistan, afghanistan and burma ranadhir subba, r.l.a.i. karannagoda, agha shahi, mohammad osman sidky and u thein maung gave a banquet here this evening to express thanks for the friendly visits of the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china to their countries.

attending the banquet were fu hao, vice-foreign minister, wu yin-hsien, member of the cultural group under the state council, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, shen chien, leader, li no and hsia chu-hua, deputy leaders, of the acrobatic troupe, and leading members of departments concerned including li ching-chuan, yeh cheng-chang and hsing jen-hsien and all members of the troupe.

in a warm atmosphere of friendship, ambassador ranadhir subba and shen chien proposed toasts to the consolidation and constant development of the friendship between the chinese people and the people of the five countries.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Friendship Delegation of South Vietnam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions Warmly Welcomed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1973)

more than 1,000 workers met in the auditorium of the peking no. 1 machine tool plant today to warmly welcome the friendship delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions with vo ngoc ho as its leader and nguyen van sanh as its deputy leader.

attending were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and diplomatic officials of the two embassies here.

chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of

the peking trade union council, spoke at the meeting. he paid tribute to the south vietnamese workers who had always been in the van in the heroic war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and made outstanding contributions in defeating the u.s. aggressors.

chang shih-chung said: "the chinese workers and people resolutely support the april 1 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and vehemently condemn the saigon authorities and u.s. government for violations of the paris agreement. we demand that the saigon authorities and the u.s. government fully respect and strictly implement the paris agreement."

"we firmly believe," he continued, "that the south vietnamese people will be victorious in their just cause under the leadership of their genuine representative -- the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government."

chang shih-chung concluded: "with profound proletarian feelings, the chinese workers and people always regard the vietnamese people's struggle as their own and deem it their internationalist duty to support the vietnamese people's just struggle for independence and freedom. we will continue doing so in the new post-war period as we did during the war years. the chinese workers and people will, as always, unite with the vietnamese and the other indochinese workers and people and fight by their side until they won complete victory in their just cause."

in reply, vo ngoc ho praised the achievements, the chinese working class and other sections of the chinese people had made in socialist construction by self-reliance and hard work, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao. he spoke of the tremendous contributions of the working class of south viet nam in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

vo ngoc ho said: "the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam is a great victory won by the vietnamese people after eighteen years of sharp and fierce struggle." he condemned the saigon authorities, under the aegis of the united states, for seriously violating many provisions in the paris agreement and employing almost all their main forces, security forces and civil guards to nibble at the liberated areas. he condemned the united states for its recent intensified efforts to carry out devastating bombing against territories of cambodia and laos and the dispatch of saigon puppet troops and thai troops to invade cambodia. he demanded that the u.s. government and the saigon authorities strictly implement all the provisions of the paris agreement.

he said: the working class and other labouring people of south viet nam, in warm response to the call of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of

the republic of south viet nam, will work hard to build up and defend the liberated areas, ensure a lasting peace and accomplish the glorious cause of the national democratic revolution of south viet nam so as to proceed to the peaceful re-unification of the fatherland.

silk banners were exchanged after the speeches. the banner presented by the peking trade union council to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms read: "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the workers of china and viet nam exclamation" the one presented by the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to the peking trade union council bore the words: "may the solidarity and militant friendship between the workers and peoples of south viet nam and china be evergreen exclamation"

present at the meeting were shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, leadirg members of departments concerned tsao hsien-po, chien ta-tung and hsing jen-hsien, and chu pao-ho, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking no. 1 machine tool plant.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited workshops and the workers' mess hall at the machine tool plant before the meeting began.

Friendship Delegation of South Vietnam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions Leaves Peking for Northeast and South China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1973)

the friendship delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions with vo ngoc ho as its leader and nguyen van sanh as its deputy leader left here by train this evening to visit northeast china and then southern china.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking trade union council; and leading members of organizations concerned tsao hsien-po and hsiao huang, as well as representatives of peking workers.

also present were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and officials of the two embassies in peking.

during their stay in peking, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited factories, a rural people's commune, a school and places of historical interest. they made wide contacts with workers in peking and exchanged experience with them.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 16, 1973 No. 5375

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* NATIONAL *
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EMULATE LEI FENG MOVEMENT

Young PLA Commanders and Fighters Vigorously Fight at Their Posts

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, May 2, 1973) Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and following Lei Feng's example, the broad masses of CYL members and young fighters of the People's Liberation Army carry out study conscientiously, train hard, keep the magnificent target of communism in mind and fight vigorously at their honorable posts of defense and building of the motherland.

Youths form the mainstay of the People's Liberation Army. Party committees at all levels have always attached importance to youth work and showed concern for the progress and growth of the youths. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, as a result of the impetus of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, Party organizations at all levels have further strengthened ideological education for the youths and their leadership over youth work. The Party committees of many army units constantly study the problems in youth work and suggest measures for strengthening youth work. Many army units, taking a regiment as the unit, call CYL congresses and symposia on youth work, in which they cite the advanced and sum up experience, thereby pushing forward the development of youth work.

By means of the activities of learning from Lei Feng and from the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road," army units educate the youths to bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line, to inherit and develop the honorable traditions of our Party and our Army, and to strive to temper themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Shown concern and educated by the Party, the broad masses of young commanders and fighters read and study with unparalleled enthusiasm. Like Lei Feng, they cherish deep proletarian feelings, uphold the style of combining

theory with practice in study, conscientiously read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, combine reading with criticism against revisionism, and strive to build up their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. Many companies set up reading courses and cultural evening schools. Many CYL branches carry out activities of mutual aid in study, so as to help the culturally low youths study Chairman Mao's works in the course of learning culture.

In the first couple of years after they joined the army, large groups of young fighters have finished reading a few books by Marx and Lenin and the four volumes of "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung." Some fighters were illiterate before they joined the army. After strenuous study, they now not only can read newspaper but also can write articles to criticize the bourgeoisie.

After going through the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement and receiving the line education, the broad masses of young cadres and fighters continuously raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle. They are more conscious in going to the violent struggle and the difficult environments to temper and test themselves.

In the western borders of the motherland, the young fighters rushed to post sentry at Shenhsienwan in the Karakoram Range area, which lies more than 5,700 meters above sea level, and shouldered the heavy task of defending the motherland. There, "people walk in the midst of clouds, and fog drifts by under their feet; the mountain is nothing but ice, and the paths are snow-clad," and life was very difficult. The young fighters took this as a good chance for them to temper themselves and a good place for them to contribute their strength to the motherland. However great the difficulties might be, they always were high in spirit and stood up in defense of the borders of the motherland. Sometimes, they had to carry out non-combatant tasks in wild wind and low temperature and remain in concealment in snow for more than 20 hours at a time, and their hands and feet would become frost-bitten and their faces turn blue with cold, and yet they said happily: We crawl and lie in snow here just for the purpose of safeguarding the happiness of the people of the motherland and keeping them warm.

Three CYL members of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command went to carry out non-combatant tasks on a high peak on an island in the forefront of the South China Sea. When they arrived, the peak was barren and there was not a single tree. For the sake of taking root on this island and accomplishing the fighting tasks assigned them by the people of the motherland, they and some comrades-in-arms of the company carried away the several hundred cubic meters of rocks on the slopes and brought thousands of basket-loads of earth and started reclaiming wasteland for growing vegetables and trees. Every year, they had enough vegetables for their own consumption and reaped more than 1,000 catties of fruit.

Fighting throughout the year on the shoals, the young signalmen responsible for operating the beacon lights received tempering in the environments where they did not have fixed meal time and fixed abode. Braving the wild winds and evil waves, they put up thousands of beacon lights to guide the vessels to pass

by in safety. Eight young fighters went under command to set up a check point in the northern border. Holding a determination to experience hardship for the revolutionary cause and to do their utmost to defend the borders, they, by means of a steel drill and several spades and shovels, worked with their own hands to build a guardhouse and a dwelling house and patrolled and posted sentry through day and night in the extreme cold of more than 30 degrees below zero. They said heroically: "We are a younger generation of the Red Army. The forerunners founded the state through hard work and created our political power. We must fight like them against hardships and protect the regime!"

Chairman Mao teaches: "The establishment of our socialist system has opened a road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." Obeying this teaching given by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of young cadres and fighters cherish a long-range revolutionary ideal while holding their positions of defense of the motherland and do their work in a down-to-earth manner. Like Comrade Lei Feng, they love to do any job they are given to do and willingly serve as a "cog" in the revolution. Some of them firmly hold their guns, crawl and roll on the ground and arduously practice military skills on the training ground and in the course of field camping. Others work contentedly and conscientiously in pig sties and horse stables for many years caring for the pigs and horses for the revolutionary cause. Some travel in all kinds of weather and carry medical kits on their backs, giving medical treatment to PLA commanders and fighters and the local poor and lower-middle peasants alike. Others firmly hold the steering wheels and drive the cars in safety in all kinds of weather for the revolutionary cause. They all take the Party's needs as their desire and the rendering of service for the people as their lofty ideal, achieving a great deal of uncommon results at their positions of commonplace work.

In the past four years after he joined the Army, Ts'ao Jung-jen, a tank leader of the tank regiment of a certain army unit, was transferred to eight different posts of work. Each time he was transferred, he would say: "I accept all the Party's assignments. I do what I am called upon to do." When he worked as a barber, he went to the neighboring production teams during his spare time and eagerly served the poor and lower-middle peasants. When he was posted as storekeeper, he took good care of the utencils of the whole company and tried to repair the broken ones by all possible means. When he was given the post of a cook, he went six times to the neighboring restaurants to learn from their cooks, so as to improve his cooking. The comrades said that he was "bent on working for the revolutionary cause."

The three young women fighters of the film projection group of a certain unit under the PLA Tsinan Command drove a cart and went according to schedule to more than 30 film projecting centers to serve the company units and the masses of fishermen, despite the intense heat of summer, the exceeding cold of winter and various other difficulties. The people called them "red propagandists and stainless cogs."

Thanks to the Party's care and education, the broad masses of CYL members and young fighters grow up quickly. They advance in the direction

indicated by Chairman Mao, perseveringly put proletarian politics in command, work hard practicing military skills for the revolutionary cause, diligently delve into their vocational work, learn cultural and scientific knowledge, and vigorously follow the road of being both red and expert. Large groups of young fighters have joined the League and many outstanding CYL members have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and given leading posts at the basic level. High in spirit and firm in determination, they are fighting at their various positions of work and have become the most active and vital force in the building of the army units.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Factories and Mines in Peking Form Ties with Schools

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking dated May 3, 1973) In Peking municipality, many factories, mines and other enterprises actively show concern and give vigorous support for the educational revolution, do their utmost to form ties with schools successfully, and help the schools in conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of education. Up to the present, close to 300 factories, mines and other enterprises in the municipality have formed fixed ties with eleven institutes of higher learning and more than 280 middle schools. They have become base areas where the institutes of higher learning practice the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and productive labor and where the middle school students learn industrial work. This promotes the development of educational revolution in these institutes and schools.

After going through the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, leading cadres and workers of many factories, mines and other enterprises in Peking municipality further understand that educational revolution is something of major importance relating to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and that various fronts should show concern and give support for this revolution and the working class should all the more make greater contribution to this revolution. For this reason, the Party organizations of many factories, mines and other enterprises put the giving of support to the educational revolution in schools on their agenda of everyday business and often bring it up for discussion and study.

The Party organizations of such factories and mines as Capital Iron and Steel Company, Ment'oukou Colliery, Peking No. 1 Machine Tools Plant, Peking No. 3 Chemical Works, and Peking Metal Tools General Plant put some people in charge of the work in this concern. They also have organized some three-in-one groups comprising workers, technicians and cadres and hold them responsible for the daily routine in this respect. The No. 5 maintenance shop of the Peking Municipal People's Bus Company has charged some workers with the task of forming ties with the worker-peasant-soldier students of Peking Industrial University who come to this shop to learn industrial work and lets them know the students' plans of learning so that they will impose stern demands on the students, give them warm-hearted help and set examples for them. The various factories, mines and other enterprises also help the more than 200 suburban middle schools in setting up or consolidating their factories. The responsible persons of many of these factories, mines and enterprises get together with the school leaders to study and draw plans of setting up factories operated by these schools, and also draw plans of furnishing equipment and training technicians for these schools. Some factories and mines also send some workers to the school-operated factories to help in routine work and in teaching productive skills and guiding the students to learn industrial work.

The machine tools and electrical appliances plant of Peichih Alley in Hsuanwu ch'ü is a neighborhood-operated factory with only 200 workers or so. Despite the difficulties of insufficient manpower and equipment, this plant helps the nearby No. 63 Middle School in setting up a small factory for producing controllable transformers.

Some of the factories which have formed ties with schools also organize workers' lecturing teams to teach the students who come to the factories to do manual labor and carry out practice, and others select some outstanding old workers and technicians and send them to the universities and middle schools to serve as part-time teachers.

At present, in Tsinghua University alone, there are more than 20 such part-time teachers who are workers or technicians from such units as Peking No. 27 Rolling Stock Plant, No. 2 Standard Machine Works and No. 1 Building Construction Company.

In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching "All the work of a school aims at transforming the students ideologically," the leading cadres and workers of many factories and mines tell the students histories of their factories and families and get together with them to make revolutionary mass criticism when the students come to the factories and mines to do manual labor. The workers of some factories give the students class education by telling them their experience. Some factory workers chat with the students on the relationship between being red and being expert and on the problems of how to make a success of revolutionization of the youths' thinking. This plays an excellent role in promoting revolutionization of the students' thinking.

In Tachalan Rubber Factory in Hsuanwu ch'ü, some old workers saw that the students who came to labor in this factory threw away odds and ends of rubber at random. They picked up these pieces of rubber one by one from the floor and from the garbage can, told the students how this factory founded itself by using odds and ends of rubber and rejects as raw material, and educated them in the revolutionary traditions of hard struggle. One of the students was touched, saying: "From the throwing away and the picking up of rubber fragments, I see where I lag behind the worker teachers."

As a result of forming ties with schools, some of the factories, mines and other enterprises play a role in urging the schools to reform their teaching materials and improving their method of teaching.

For the purpose of helping the specialty of optical instruments of the department of precision instruments in Tsinghua University in giving the students all-sided training before graduation, the workers and technicians of Peking Optical Instruments Plant furnish the university with close to 20 problems which are closely related to the current production and technical innovation, and also help it change the former method of training which was alienated from reality.

The 17 specialties of Peking Iron and Steel College which have enrolled new students have formed fixed ties with 18 factories and mines in Peking municipality. Their teachers form three-in-one groups with the workers and technicians of these factories and mines to compile new teaching materials of more than 70 titles, such as "Study of Steel Refining," "Mechanical Drawing," "New Technology of Dry Grinding and Dressing of Ore," "Heat Treatment of Metal," "Controllable Silicon Circuit," and more than 70 kinds of new teaching matter.

* * *

RUSTICATED YOUTH

Party Committee of A Hsien in Kansu Warmly Helps Rusticated Educated Youths To Grow Up Healthily

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1973)

(NCNA Lanchow, May 3, 1973) The CCP Committee of Huining Hsien, Kansu, conscientiously re-educates the rusticated educated youths and warmly helps them in receiving tempering and growing up healthily in the three great revolutionary movements.

Up to the present, more than 5,000 educated youths--actively answering Chairman Mao's great call "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants"--have rushed to the mountain and rural areas in this hsien and settled down there. To help these educated youths in growing up healthily and to train and bring them up gradually into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the Party committee of Huining hsien has in the past few years called several meetings of cadres at the hsien, commune and brigade levels to discuss the problem of how to strengthen education for the educated youths who have gone to the mountain and rural areas. The committee has also set up "three-in-one" re-education leading groups (comprising cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and representatives of educated youths) in the leading organizations at all levels in the hsien. Keeping in mind the central tasks, the responsible persons of the Party organizations at all levels often go deeply among the educated youths to seek their opinion and ask about their demands, cite the advanced personages and advanced deeds among them and make continued efforts to consolidate and develop the achievements in their re-education.

Throughout the past four years, Wang T'ien-lu, secretary of the Party branch of Ch'enchuang brigade in Liuchai commune, perseveringly showed warm concern for the political training of the educated youths, patiently gave them guidance in production, and took good care of their everyday life. As a result, the educated youths who settled in this brigade constantly maintained the honorable name of an advanced group, setting a good example of successfully re-educating educated youths throughout the hsien.

In the course of re-educating the educated youths, the CCP Committee of Huining Hsien--in the light of the actual class struggle and the struggle between the two lines--pays particular attention to organizing the educated youths to conscientiously study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and penetratingly criticize the reactionary fallacies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby basically raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and enabling them to build up their confidence and resolution in taking the road of integration with workers and peasants. The Party branch of Tumuhsien brigade in Hsinyuan commune educates the youths in close relation with the realities of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in this brigade, helps them in transforming their world outlook and urges them to grow up more healthily.

An educated youth from Lanchow who settled in this brigade, Ku Shu, wavered ideologically when he came here. Educated in the Party's basic line, he understood the protracted and complex nature of class struggle, went through a deep change ideologically and in feeling. He established the will to fight in unity with the poor and lower-middle peasants and make revolution in the countryside his whole life. Later, he was transferred to the hsien-operated agricultural experimental station. He actively bred fine strain piglings and strenuously carried out scientific experiments, subsequently scoring inspiring results.

In order to exploit fully the socialist enthusiasm and creativeness of the youths, the CCP Committee of Huining Hsien perseveringly adopts the method of not only boldly using the youths in the course of educating them but also educating and elevating them in the course of using them, gives the educated youths a free hand in carrying heavy loads, so that they may build up ability in the course of the three major revolutionary movements. According to statistics, more than 1,500 rusticated educated youths are posted as tutors in the study of Chairman Mao's works and as newspaper readers, 1,265 participate in the "three-in-one" scientific experiment groups of the production teams, and 1,620 serve as teachers.

Trained and educated by the Party and receiving vigorous support from the poor and lower-middle peasants, Yang Kuang-hui, a member of the CCP huining Hsien Committee and a rusticated educated youth, actively carried out experiments in agricultural science. After three years' hard work, he successfully bred more than 40 varieties of wheat, maize and potatoes of fine strains. As a result, this brigade not only had enough fine seeds for its own use, but also could spare some in aid of some fraternal communes and brigades, thereby giving an impetus to the development of agricultural production. During the practice of struggle, he also trained himself to be a leading backbone at the basic level. He had respectively been posted as vice chairman of the commune revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of the CYL hsien committee.

Party organizations at all levels and poor and lower-middle peasants of Huining hsien pay particular attention to the everyday life of the rusticated educated youths. Every year, the hsien committee organizes some people and sends them deeply into the basic level to inspect in each production team and in each group of these youths the problems of housing and food grain for the rusticated educated youths and to help solve concrete difficult problems in everyday life.

Last year, because of a drought, the educated youths in Liuchai commune ran short of fuel. The hsien leadership studied the problem with the commune leadership and promptly sent coal to the five educated youth groups.

The ten educated youths who came to settle in Tunghop'ing production team in T'ouchai commune did not have vegetables to eat when they came here. The production team leadership not only sent them some vegetable but also helped them make preserved vegetable.

In many production teams, the poor and lower-middle peasants taught the educated youths to prepare meals and warm the brick-bed, to mend torn clothes and to feed pigs and poultry.

Taught by the poor and lower-middle peasants through verbal instructions and personal demonstrations, the broad masses of rusticated educated youths learned to pass their days through diligence and frugality.

* * *

Perseveringly Adhere to the Correct Orientation of Sending Educated Youths to Mountain and Rural Areas

by

CCP Committee of Tientsin District, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 4, 1973)

In his brilliant articles, "The May 4th Movement" and "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," the great leader Chairman Mao sums up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in China's youth movement since the May 4th Movement and incisively expounds the basic principle that youths must integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. He has taught us time and again: "in the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." "If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary." Sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas is an important development of China's youth movement, an important way for the young people to integrate themselves with workers, and a great strategic measure for training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, millions of educated youths went to mountain and rural areas, playing a deep-going, long-range and inestimable role in building a socialist new countryside and revolutionizing the thinking of the young people.

Our district is one of the districts which started early to receive educated youths who came to settle in the countryside. In the past ten years and more since Hsing Yen-tzu and Hou Chün consciously came to settle in our district, more than 40,000 educated youths have come to settle in the countryside in our district. Shown concern by the Party, receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and going through tempering in the three great revolutionary movements, the broad masses of rusticated educated youths have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and become the most active and the most vital force on various fronts in the countryside. Among the more than 40,000 educated youths who have come to the countryside, more than 400 have the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, more than 5,000 have joined the Chinese Communist Youth League, more than 3,600 have been selected and admitted into the leading groups at the provincial, district, hsien, commune and brigade levels, more than 9,000 have been posted as teachers, accountants, barefoot doctors, farm machine operators and mechanics, or charged with other branches of professional work. A younger generation of socialist-minded, cultured laborers is growing up healthily in the vast countryside.

Sending Educated Youths to Mountain and Rural Areas Is A Long-Term Revolutionary Cause

Sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas has long-range influence on the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the

proletariat, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention of a capitalist comeback and the building of a socialist new countryside. It is the correct orientation which we must perseveringly adhere to. Whether we should perseveringly adhere to this correct political orientation and encourage and help the educated youths to go to the mountain and rural areas and to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants, or interfere with and undermine this main orientation--this has always involved a violent struggle between the two classes and between the two lines. Chairman Mao has consistently shown concern for the growth of the younger generation and encouraged the young people to integrate themselves permanently and unconditionally with workers and peasants. Whereas, out of their reactionary stand and revisionist line, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type always go all out to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, audaciously peddle such fallacies as "reading books in order to become officials" and "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," and disparage the sending of educated youths to the mountain and rural areas as "another form of remolding through labor," in a frenzied attempt to lead the educated youths to the sidetrack of separating themselves from the workers and peasants, from practice and from manual labor and to turn them into tools for restoring capitalism. The struggle between the two classes for winning over the younger generation is under way on a long-term basis. We must perseveringly and untiringly carry on this permanent revolutionary cause of sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas in the future generations.

Since the sending of educated youths to mountain and rural areas is a cause requiring long-term efforts, our district committee puts it on its agenda of important tasks, studies it periodically, puts it under constant inspection, and grasps it vigorously several times each year. Each time it grasps this cause, it concentrates efforts on solving one or two major problems.

It vigorously grasped this cause in a planned way four times in 1972. For instance, during the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, it intensively conducted line education among rusticated educated youths in the whole district. With a commune as the unit, it universally held study classes attended by educated youths, poor and lower-middle peasants and basic-level cadres. In these classes, the participants squarely criticized such counter-revolutionary fallacies as "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and "another form of punishment through labor" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby raising their understanding, making clear the two lines and firmly adhering to the main orientation.

We deeply feel that it is good to set up a system of vigorously grasping this cause of sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas several times a year. This enables us to bring our thinking and understanding continuously into correspondence with the development of the current situation, to arouse the masses extensively, to concentrate efforts on solving problems, and to carry out our work with ever fresh content.

Sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas is a cause involving long-term efforts. Our district committee and Party committees at all levels therefore charge a deputy secretary or a member of its standing

committee to supervise the work on the rusticated educated youths. The first secretary of the district committee often stresses at meetings the taking of a firm hold of the work on rusticated educated youths. He also reads and handles personally letters from rusticated educated youths and receives visitors from among them. The deputy secretary of the district committee who supervises this work often goes among the educated youths, paying them friendly visits, looking into their conditions and guiding them in their work. Led by the district committee, the responsible comrades of the Party organizations at all levels pay very close attention to the rusticated educated youths and attaches importance to the work on the rusticated educated youths.

Since the sending of educated youths to mountain and rural areas is a cause requiring long-term efforts, we have organizationally set up and improved the offices for placing educated youths who go to mountain and rural areas and placed some cadres in special charge of these offices at the district and hsien levels. We also set up and improve the "three-in-one" re-education groups at the commune and brigade levels and put some full-time cadres in charge of such groups in communes which have a rather large number of educated youths. At the same time, we fully arouse the masses and rely on them to do this work well under the unified leadership of the Party committee. At present, in many localities in our district, the higher and the lower levels work with concerted efforts and jointly take responsibility for the work on rusticated educated youths, so that there are people at all levels to take charge of this work and there are people to take care of every problem relating to this work.

Actively Lead the Educated Youths To Develop Their Talents to the Full

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." He also points out: "The countryside provides a vast scope where the educated youths may develop their talents to the full." This is the idea guiding us to carry out successfully the work of sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas. From our experience on both the positive and the negative sides in the past ten years and more, we have understood more deeply Chairman Mao's teachings and the dialectical relations between "re-education" and "developing talents to the full."

"Re-education" aims at transforming the subjective world and "developing talents to the full" seeks to transform the objective world. Only when we have conscientiously grasped re-education can we realize better the goal of developing talents to the full. Only by leading the educated youths to develop their talents to the full in the countryside can we make them really understand the extreme necessity of receiving re-education. These two aspects complement each other and also promote each other. We feel that our failure to grasp conscientiously the re-education of rusticated educated youths is a problem of the line and the failure to lead them actively to develop their talents to the countryside is similarly a problem of the line.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the district committee conscientiously sums up and popularizes the experience of Chi hsien committee in boldly using the educated youths in the course of educating them and perseveringly educating them in the course of using them. Since 1964, this hsien has received more than 2,000 rusticated educated youths. In the light of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, the Party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in the whole hsien actively create conditions for them, enabling them to play their role fully in the three great revolutionary movements while receiving re-education. Over 75 percent of the educated youths in this hsien have been given different posts in the communes and brigades in accordance with their characteristics, so that they may show their skills and develop their talents to the full in the countryside.

In this way, the rusticated educated youths establish more firmly the idea of taking roots and making revolution in the countryside and play an ever more remarkable role in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, and the situation of the work on rusticated educated youths in the whole hsien goes on improving. Popularized throughout the district, the experience of Chi hsien gives a great impetus to the development of the work on rusticated educated youths in various other hsien.

If we actively lead the rusticated educated youths to develop their talents fully in the countryside, we can fully exploit their revolutionary enthusiasm and promote development of revolution and production in the countryside. The brigades where Hsing Yen-tzu and Hou Chün are have begun to change their outlook, thanks to their influence and leadership.

In Yuank'ou brigade, Wenan hsien, after being posted as secretary of the brigade's Party branch, rusticated educated youth Ts'ui Po-yu led the masses and 23 educated youths in a fight against heaven and earth, dig ditches and transform the alkaline soil, thereby changing the former outlook of poverty-stricken Yuank'ou brigade where "the land was white with alkali in spring, flooded after excessive rains had fallen in summer, and yielded no more than 100 catties of grain per mow at the most." Since 1970, grain output has surpassed the "Program" time and again. In 1972, despite the serious drought, average output of grain per mow exceeded 800 catties. This brigade became an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

In places where the rusticated educated youths work more vigorously to develop their talents to the full, the basic-level cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants have deeper affection for them. Seeing the achievements of re-education, they are more confident in making a success of the work on the rusticated educated youths and will bring the rusticated educated youths into better play in the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Actively Lead the Educated Youths To Take Root in the Countryside and Make Revolution Their Whole Lives

The educated youths settle permanently in the countryside, take root there and make revolution their whole lives--this is the starting point of our

work. In our opinion, the most fundamental thing is to take a firm hold of the line education and to help them combine the revolutionary ideal with the actual struggle, so as to urge them to establish firmly the idea of taking root in the countryside and make revolution their whole lives.

When the educated youths come from the city to the countryside, their thinking undergoes a violent struggle due to change of their environment. The pernicious influence of the revisionist line of education and the corruption by bourgeois ideology can be eliminated only by carrying out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism. It is very necessary to organize the youths to read and study seriously in conjunction with revolutionary mass criticism. In our district, many of the communes and production brigades have set aside a day for study and hold study classes periodically to lead the educated youths to read and study, so as to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

In the light of the characteristics of the educated youths, the Party organizations at all levels give the educated youths class education, the line education and education in revolutionary traditions by asking the old Party members and old poor peasants to tell them history of their villages, history of their families and history of the struggle between the two lines, and by leading them to visit exhibitions of class education. They also pay attention to organizing the educated youths and sending them to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to receive tests and training.

In the past few years, our district organized more than 6,000 educated youths in a planned way to take part in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the countryside, so that they understand more deeply the protracted and complicated nature of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside and subsequently build up their determination to take roots and make revolution in the countryside.

In leading the educated youths to take root in the countryside and make revolution their whole lives, it is necessary to teach and encourage them to establish a noble ambition and a lofty will to strive for betterment, to fight against hardship and to develop their talents fully in the countryside. It is also necessary to bring their ideal into correspondence with the great cause of quickening the development of socialist agriculture and the building of a socialist new countryside so that their revolutionary ideal may come true.

It is also very necessary to carry out the Party's policies conscientiously, to make proper arrangements for the life of the rusticated educated youths and to create fine conditions for them in taking root and making revolution in the countryside. In carrying out the line education, we also pay attention to helping the educated youths solve various kinds of actual problems. After the educated youths come to the countryside, the district committee attaches importance to the problem of building residential houses and relies on the Party committees at all levels to arouse the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to solve the problem of housing in one brigade after another in the spirit of the communes and brigades relying on own efforts and on state subsidy. At present, the educated youths who came to settle in the

brigades have new houses to live in, and the overwhelming majority of them also have enough living space when they get married.

Making a success of the work on educated youths who have come to the mountain and rural areas is an instruction given us by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, an honorable task assigned us by history. Our responsibility is very heavy. We are determined to follow Chairman Mao's instructions, carry out the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement penetratingly, to raise our thinking, to strengthen leadership, to adhere to the correct orientation of sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas, and to make a success of this long-term revolutionary cause.

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PLA

Advance Along Road of Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive

-- Visit to a PLA Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1973)

on the eve of the seventh anniversary of chairman mao's "may 7" directive, i visited a chinese people's liberation army peking unit. commanders and fighters of the unit have made great achievements in studying politics and military affairs, raising its educational level, running industry and agriculture and doing mass work in accordance with chairman mao's directive that the p.l.a. should be a great school and that it "can concurrently engage in study, agriculture, industry and mass work."

founded in 1937, the unit fought in the war of resistance against japan and the liberation war. during the war years, it followed chairman mao's teachings by engaging in production and mass work while fighting battles. and now, under new historical conditions, it has carried forward the glorious tradition of the people's army.

engage in military training and production

one early summer afternoon i went to the shooting range and saw ten fighters firing away with semi-automatic rifles. they hit the bull's eye with every shot. mutual help is promoted between commanders and fighters and among the fighters themselves during the unit's intensive and rigid training, which is conducted in line with the needs of actual fighting. the military capabilities of the unit have been greatly raised. during a review of 42 training items at squad, platoon and company levels last february, all showed good results. fighters of specialized arms were particularly excellent.

on my way to the barracks, i found all around neatly prepared fields criss-crossed by tree-lined ditches. there were many vegetable plots and peach and pear trees in full bloom.

about a decade ago the place was a vast tract of wasteland overrun with weeds. no sooner had the armymen arrived there, than they began building barracks and reclaiming the land.

production has developed at a good pace particularly since 1966 when chairman mao issued the directive which says, among other things, that the p.l.a. should "also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run

small or medium-sized factories to make products for its own needs or for exchange with the state against equal values." over the past six years, the unit has reclaimed over 370 hectares and produced 9,000 tons of grain and 18,750 tons of vegetables. it has more than 3,000 pigs in stock. the unit is now able to produce almost all of the vegetables and a great proportion of the grain and meat it needs.

the commanders work alongside the fighters in agricultural production, transplanting rice in spring or levelling the ground and building farm improvement projects in the dead of winter. this shows one aspect of the close relations between the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army.

since 1969, the unit has built a dozen pharmaceutical, radio parts, food processing and other plants. the pharmaceutical plant, which started in a small hut that year with one pharmacologist and six others, now has a staff of over 50 and produces over 30 varieties of medicine.

the wives of the unit's deputy political commissar, deputy chief of staff and other cadres have gone to work in the plants after setting up kindergartens to look after the children. they say: "we also have a pair of hands and do not wish to lead an idle life. we want to follow the glorious tradition of the p.l.a. and take the road indicated by chairman mao's 'may 7' directive."

do mass work and be at one with the masses

in line with chairman mao's teaching that the p.l.a. should do mass work so as to be always at one with the masses, the unit has participated in the socialist education movement in factories and rural communes. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, it has carried out the task of "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the left, exercise military control and give political and military training). it maintains close ties with local party and government organizations and supports them in their work. in the past few years, it has sent about 1,000 cadres and fighters to help factories and villages carry out struggle-criticism-transformation. commanders and fighters of the unit often help peasants in summer and autumn harvests and militia drilling. its medical teams which make regular rounds of villages have trained more than 2,000 bare-foot doctors for factories and communes. the unit's hospital has a "cherish-the-people consultation room" which on the average treats 40 to 50 patients a day. in 1967, the hospital successfully removed a 16-kilogramme ovarian tumour from niu hsiang-jung, daughter of a poor peasant.

take part in wholesome cultural life

in the evening divisional and regimental literary and art teams and literary and art groups of the companies rehearse their programs in the companies' clubs. on the play grounds, more people, including the political commissar take part in ball games. the companies' reading rooms are always filled with people. they study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and other books.

the atmosphere in the unit is one of unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

undergo training in great school

over the past years, this p.l.a. unit, a branch of the "great school", has trained a large number of young people to become advanced cadres and fighters who, after demobilization, play a positive role on all fronts of the country's socialist construction.

when fighter li wei-ping of the eighth company came to this unit his shooting was poor and he threw the handgrenade to a distance of only 30 metres. but after one year of hard training he has always maintained excellent results in shooting. his handgrenade throwing exceeds 50 metres and he is skilled in bayoneting. with the help of the company's leadership and his comrades, li wei-ping has, over the past three years, studied twice the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and a number of marxist-leninist works, including the "manifesto of the communist party" and "the state and revolution". he has also studied history and military science and written more than 170,000 words in his diary. li wei-ping has been awarded the order of merit, second class, and twice the third class. the unit's party committee has conferred on him the title of "model member of the chinese communist youth league".

FOLK DANCE

Advance in Art of Dance on Inner Mongolian Grasslands

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 5, 1973)

dancers and choreographers have been sent by the revolutionary committee of the inner mongolian autonomous region throughout the grasslands during the great proletarian cultural revolution to study the people's heritage and raise it to higher levels.

"make the past serve the present" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new" -- points stressed by chairman mao -- have guided the artists in systematizing their knowledge of the dance and creating many new items.

the artists have gone to the pastoral areas in the past few years to spend time with the people in labour and daily life. this has given them greater insight into the enthusiasm with which the herdsmen are building socialism, and brought their own ideas and feelings closer to those of the working people.

they have made meticulous studies of the particular movements in traditional dances and enriched them. horse and rider are often presented in mongolian dances. the ten sets of movements used before liberation to depict a horse cantering, galloping, etc., have been extended to 18. the three sets of shoulder movements of the rider are now ten. this and other improvements help refine upon the characterization of herdsmen and increase the vivacity of the dances.

one of the new dances is entitled "ahtuchin lake". herdsmen are shown in snowstorms and biting winds, grazing commune herds of horses for the revolution. this is conveyed through vigorous dance movements that include lassoing and taming horses and galloping on horseback.

"militiawomen on the grasslands" and "merry milkmaid" are also popular new dances.

the autonomous region's revolutionary committee recently ran a class in mongolian dancing in hargin rear banner. it was attended by 140 caravan artists, called ulanmuchi in the mongolian language, from 44 banners (equivalent to counties). these artists travel by horse-cart or on horseback all the year round to perform music, songs and dances on the grasslands to spread the new, socialist culture. they exchanged experience in the class so as to serve the multi-national people better.

WOMAN TEACHER

Woman Teacher on Central China Lake

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 5, 1973)

all the school-age children of fishermen living on nine islets in the tungting lake in central china are now at school. woman teacher wu tse-ying, a fisherman's daughter, and several other teachers take care of the children.

there was no school in these fishing villages in hunan province before liberation. illiteracy and poverty were widespread under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang and fishery despots.

in 1960, wu tse-ying became the first woman teacher in the fishing area. after graduating from a teacher's training school, she volunteered to teach in her home village.

when she started teaching on one islet, she found that more than 20 children on another islet had difficulty in attending school regularly. she took the trouble of ferrying the children to and from school every day.

to do still more work, she asked permission to teach in a production team where conditions were most difficult. members of this team live on an islet when the lake water is low and stay in their boats when the water level rises. wu tse-ying joined the fishermen in felling trees, cutting reeds and carrying earth to erect a school. at times the islet came under flood water. wu tse-ying would teach her pupils aboard boats.

she took care of a nine-year-old girl and gave her lessons when her family was fishing far away. wu tse-ying also started an evening school for more than 30 adults in the team.

she was admitted into the communist party of china in 1966. since then she has been even more eager to serve the party's cause in the sphere of education. she learns modestly from others, makes a note of any knotty problem she comes across while teaching, and consults more experienced teachers.

wu tse-ying takes part in weaving fishing nets and doing other work with the fishermen. she often asks veteran fishermen to tell her their suffering in the old society and regards this as part of her own re-education.

wu tse-ying has thus steadily raised her class consciousness and her understanding of the struggle between the two lines. she has compiled what she has learned from the masses into teaching material.

under the leadership of the party, the two production brigades where wu tse-ying has taught now have seven schools as against three shortly after liberation.

PROTECTIVE WEAR

Tientsin Produces More Labor Protection Devices

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 5, 1973)

the 46 factories producing labour protection devices in the north china industrial city of tientsin now supply well over 500 varieties as against 200 in 1965.

they include ear-plugs against noise, safety nets and belts for work at high altitudes, and equipment for geological prospectors, fishermen and seamen. the commercial departments sold 62.3 per cent more in 1972 than in 1965.

chinese workers were at the mercy of the hazards of work before liberation when accidents were common. the people's government of tientsin has allocated money and material for making safety devices. almost 75 per cent more material was worked up last year than the 1965 figure. included were cotton fabrics, chemical fibres, silk and woollen cloth.

the workers keep improving work processes and raising their skill. a leather products plant increased output 2.5-fold last year compared with that for 1965. the workers of the plant often go to other factories and mines to gather opinions. they have substituted synthetic fibres for jute, thread and leather in making safety belts, nets and ropes. the products are lighter and corrosion-resistant.

the municipal department store has set up a wholesale department for safety devices and helped factories improve their production. when a petro-chemical plant needed special overalls, staff members of the wholesale department immediately got in touch with factories concerned and supplied the goods.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

China Produces More Light Industrial Goods in First Quarter of 1973

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1973)

china produced more chemical fibre, woollen and silk textiles, enamel wares, bicycles and other manufactured goods in the first quarter of this year than in the same 1972 period.

a breakdown of figures shows that during the period output of wrist watches, salt and sewing machines went up from 9 to 16 per cent, and that of sugar, 23 per cent. output of detergent increased by 31 per cent and plastic sandals, 54 per cent.

after investigating the needs of customers and studying their preferences at exhibitions and shopping centres, many factories have designed and made new varieties of products. shanghai, china's biggest industrial city, made 3,200 new varieties and designs of textiles in the first four months of this year. textiles with forty new patterns produced in peking were sold at special counters on the eve of may day to canvass the views of the customers. they drew highly favourable comments.

many areas have added goods of daily use for people of minority nationalities. these include leather boots, snuff bottles and laces favoured by mongolian herdsmen, and embroidered hats, fur lined stockings and musical instruments for the uighurs and kazakhs. the abundant supply of goods has stimulated brisk sales on the market.

implementing the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", china's rural people's communes last year defeated bad weather to win a good grain harvest and output of many industrial crops increased. this created favourable conditions for the expansion of light industry.

following a rich harvest of sugar cane and sugar beet, china hit an all-time record in sugar output in the refining season between the winter of 1972 and the spring of 1973, topping the figure for the preceding refining season by 28 per cent. china made 7.1 per cent more cigarettes in the first three months of this year than in the same 1972 period, thanks to higher tobacco harvests last year in major tobacco producing provinces. increased output of jute, ambary hemp, silk, fruit, hop, fish and livestock products has provided ample materials for the textile, canning, leather tanning and beer brewing industries.

the expansion of the petroleum, coal, chemical, metallurgical and machine building industries has supplied light industry with more material and technical equipment. the supply of chemical material has enabled most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in china to set up synthetic or artificial fibre textile mills. a greater variety of textiles made of chemical fibres or such fibres mixed with wool or cotton, is being produced. china's output of chemical fibres last year was 2.7 times that of 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution, and the upward trend continued in the first quarter of this year.

the supply of more and a greater variety of rolled steel enabled the country to raise the average monthly output of wrist watches, bicycles and sewing machines from january to march this year two to four fold compared with the figure for the same 1965 period.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Friendship Group to Albania and Romania Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

a 15-member friendship group with chien yung-ching as its leader and fang ming as its deputy leader left here by air today to tour albania and romania.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned li chuan-chung, li ping and tao yung-nien. present were also officials of the albanian and romanian embassies in peking.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

China, Algeria Sign Insurance Agreement

(NCNA-English Algiers, May 5, 1973)

an agreement on reinsurance for maritime goods within the framework of trade between china and algeria was signed here yesterday between the people's insurance company of china and the algerian insurance and reinsurance company and the algerian insurance company.

algerian finance minister ismail mahroug and chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung were present at the signing ceremony. in his speech, mahroug warmly praised the cooperation between algeria and china in insurance business and the militant friendship between the two peoples.

mahroug received all members of the delegation of the people's insurance company of china led by its general manager keng tao-ming at noon yesterday and gave a banquet in their honour in the evening.

Algerian Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

the six-member algerian medical delegation led by illoul gana, member of the office of the president of the algiers medical college, left here by air today to visit southern china before going home.

the medical delegation arrived in peking on april 27 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health. while in peking, the algerian friends visited medical institutions and peking university. they held discussions with leading members of chinese organizations and chinese medical workers and attended may day celebrations.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

the four-member austrian medical delegation led by professor mayrhofer wound up its visit to peking and left here for other parts of china by air today before going home.

while in peking, the medical delegation attended may day celebrations, visited hospitals and held discussions with peking medical workers.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to Belgium Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

miao hsiang-tao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to belgium, give a reception in brussels on the evening of may 3 in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis team, according to a report from the belgian capital.

present on the occasion were over 300 guests including jozef chabert, minister of culture (flemish) and flemish affairs, f. noppen, chief of the premier's office, rittweger de moore, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry, theo de dobbeleer, administrator-director general of the foreign trade department of the foreign ministry, wasterlain max, director general for physical education and sports of the ministry of culture (french), lams armand, director general for physical education and sports of the ministry of culture (flemish), van gelder louis, president of the belgian royal table tennis federation, rene dekkers, chairman of the belgium-china association, and friendly personages from belgian sports, cultural, educational and journalist circles, as well as representatives of patriotic overseas chinese.

table tennis players of the two countries were also present.

also present were diplomatic envoys and officials of a number of countries to belgium.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

at noon on may 3, the preparatory committee of the overseas chinese federation in belgium gave a reception in antwerp in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis team. following the reception, the chinese players gave a performance for the 150 overseas chinese present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Tour Group of Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

a 21-member tour group of the society for anglo-chinese understanding left here today to tour other parts of china. the leader of the group is richard greenhill and deputy leaders are david smith and mrs. jean thacker.

during their stay in peking, the british friends joined the people of peking in may day celebrations and visited a factory, schools and a neighbourhood committee. they also toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Petroleum Mission Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

members of the canadian petroleum mission with d.s. macdonald, minister of energy, mines and resources, as its leader and r.g. head, assistant deputy minister of department of industry, trade and commerce, as its deputy leader, wound up their friendly visit to peking and left here on may 4 and 5 by air on a visit to kwangchow before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang; tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and leading members of departments concerned including wu fan-wu, and sun so-chang.

canadian ambassador to china, charles john small, and his wife and embassy officials were present.

the canadian guests are being accompanied on their visit to kwangchow by tou ping-wen, a deputy department director of the chinese ministry of fuel and chemical industries.

since their arrival in china, the canadian guests have visited oilfields, petro-chemical works, a petro-mechinery plants, other factories, people's communes and places of interest.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Ambassador to China Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 32nd anniversary of the triumphal return of his imperial majesty haile selassie the first to addis ababa on may 5, 1941.

attending were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, minister of economic relations with foreign ccuntries fang yi, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, as well as leading members of departments concerned

kuo lu, chen wei-chi, chang pin, hsieh hua, hao chung-shih, li ching-chuan, wang lei, ma jen-hui, yang chi, ho kung-kai and chu chuan-hsien.

also attending were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys to china of various countries.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, May 5, 1973)

a chinese delegation arrived here today to attend the opening ceremony of the unearthed relics exhibition of the people's republic of china on may 8 and pay a friendly visit to france. the delegation is led by wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and the deputy leader of the delegation is yu meng-hsin, cultural counsellor of the chinese embassy in france.

the chinese delegation was greeted at orly airport by andre burgaud, chief of the service of artistic exchanges of the ministry of foreign affairs.

tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in france, was also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Minister of Posts and Tele-Communications Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and tele-communications, his wife and his party left peking for a visit to shanghai by air today in the company of chung fu-hsiang, director of the tele-communications administration of the people's republic of china, and his wife pai kai.

they were seen off at the airport by chu chun-ho, director-general of posts; shen kuang, tseng ching-liang, li yu-kuei, ma ke-shao, liu cheng-ching and peng hung-chih, deputy directors of the tele-communications administration; chou shao-tang, deputy director of the state oceanography bureau; and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

on hand were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and his wife.

during their stay in peking, the japanese minister of posts and tele-communications and his party visited chinese departments of posts and tele-communications, and went to the great wall and tingling of the ming tombs.

Japanese Minister of Posts and Tele-Communications Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 6, 1973)

chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and telecommunications, his wife and his party left for kwangchow by air today after a friendly visit to shanghai.

they were seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

chung fu-hsiang, director of the telecommunications administration, who had accompanied the japanese guests from peking to shanghai, was also on hand.

the distinguished japanese guests arrived in shanghai from peking yesterday, and were feted by feng kuo-chu in the evening. at the banquet which was filled with a friendly atmosphere, feng kuo-chu and chuji kuno hailed the signing of the agreement on laying a sea-bed cable between the two countries. they expressed the hope that the good neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan and the traditional friendship between the two peoples would grow continuously.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished japanese guests visit the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai telegraph office, a post office on wusung street and the shanghai children's palace. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Welcomed Everywhere in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 5, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association now visiting various places in japan is accorded warm welcome and hospitality by japanese people of various circles.

deputy leader chu tu-nan and some other members of the delegation went to fukumitsu town, toyama prefecture, the home town of the late mr. kenzo matsumura on may 3, and visited the matsumura memorial hall.

the town was enveloped in a festive atmosphere with streamers bearing the words "welcome the delegation of the china-japan friendship association" stretched across the streets. the local residents, men and women, old and young, carrying the five-star national flag of china lined the streets to welcome the chinese guests.

masanao matsumura, son, and haruko kobori, daughter, of the late mr. matsumura returned home town from tokyo to welcome the chinese guests. the head of fukumitsu town said that the local residents would carry on the will of mr. matsumura and continue to strive for closer japan-china friendship.

chu tu-nan presented an inscription to the hall. then the chinese guests, the relatives of the late mr. matsumura and residents of the town had a photo taken in front of the bust of matsumura.

deputy leaders li su-wen and chao cheng-hung and some members of the delegation went to akita city, akita prefecture

in tohoku area on may 4. they were welcomed at a cocktail party given by people of various circles in the prefecture. on a table in the hall was a poem written by kuo mo-jo last year in celebration of the restoration of diplomatic relations between china and japan, enclosed in one frame, and an inscription written by the late comrade li teh-chuan during her visit to japan and an inscription written by comrade liao cheng-chih last november for an akita delegation to china, enclosed in another frame.

keitaro matsui who presided over the cocktail party said: "you know our feelings by looking at what are enclosed in the frames; it is unnecessary to say anything more."

after the speeches of governor obata of akita prefecture and deputy leader of the chinese delegation li su-wen, a japanese friend who visited china seven years ago, proposed that students of the akitaminami secondary school should sing chinese songs. then 26 girl students in uniform came forward, one of them extended welcome to the chinese guests in chinese. their singing of the songs "the east is red" and "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" brought the friendly atmosphere to a new high. then the chinese delegation members and the japanese girl students sang "the east is red" together. their singing received prolonged stormy applause.

on may 3, a grand cocktail party was given by the hokkaido committee to welcome the delegation in sapporo city. a large model of tien an men in carved ice was placed in the hall and a friendly conversation among guests and hosts was conducted around it.

among over 800 people of various circles attending the party were many old friends such as socialist party diet member haruo okada and many new friends.

seven youth from kushiro, fishing port city in east hokkaido, took the midnight train the day before in order to reach sapporo in time for the party. japanese folk dance was performed at the party by takata, a peasant, who had come from kutchan village to sapporo with four other members of his family to attend the party, bringing with them drums and other musical instruments. 17 teachers and students of the hokkaido chinese language college which was established a month ago sang "the east is red" and other chinese songs which they had learnt in a week. cultural items were also performed by over 30 japanese friends who had visited china. the hall resounded with singing, cheers and applause. a japanese friend said that this was the first time that hokkaido held such a grand party to welcome foreign friends.

on may 4, deputy leaders ma chun-ku, yu hui-yung and some other members of the delegation now visiting fukuoka city called on the family of the late mr. jiichiro matsumoto, former chairman of the japan-china friendship association,

and placed a wreath in front of his portrait. the chinese guests were warmly welcomed by 92-year old harushichi matsumoto, the elder brother of the deceased, and his adopted son diet member hideichi matsumoto and his wife. ma chun-ku conveyed to the matsumoto family the regards of liao cheng-chih and said: "mr. jiichiro matsumoto had made great contributions to the cause of china-japan friendship. his efforts have borne fruits today. the chinese people will forever remember mr. jiichiro matsumoto." harushichi matsumoto said: "if my younger brother was still alive, he would certainly be very glad to see diplomatic relations restored between japan and china."

Chinese Delegation to Japan Continues Visits in Four Groups

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 5, 1973)

the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association continued their visits, in four groups, to some prefectures and cities in the kansai area, along the coast of the japan sea, in hokkaido, in tohoku area and west japan on may 3 and 4.

in the kansai area, liao cheng-chih and his wife ching pu-chun, chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua, and some other members of the delegation had breakfast and friendly talks with a number of old friends yesterday.

accompanied by kinkazu saionji, liao cheng-chih and the others visited the port of osaka. they had a cordial talk with some dockers and visited a freighter of the democratic people's republic of korea anchoring there.

on the same day, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua met with leading members of the osaka branches of the japanese socialist party, komei party and democratic socialist party. they exchanged views on further promoting friendly intercourse between the chinese and japanese people.

liao cheng-chih and others attended a luncheon given jointly by the governor of osaka prefecture, mayor of osaka city, and isamu saeki, chairman of the osaka chamber of commerce and industry. they went to a dinner party given by the sumitomo zaibatsu in the evening.

they called on the governor of osaka prefecture and his wife, the mayor of osaka city and his wife, the speaker of osaka municipal assembly and his wife.

liao cheng-chih and others attended a reception held by kansai financial circles on the evening of may 3.

chu tu-nan and chou li-chin, deputy leaders, and some other members of the delegation, now visiting the coastal cities of the japan sea, arrived in the scenic nagono prefecture on may 4, after bidding farewell to the japanese friends of various circles in toyama prefecture.

members of the delegation called on the governor of the prefecture and the speaker of the prefectural assembly at the prefectural government office, met representatives of various circles and then attended a luncheon given by the prefectural governor.

in the afternoon, deputy leader chou li-chin and some members of the delegation had a meeting with 250 people of various circles in nagano prefecture.

in the evening, a cocktail party to welcome the delegation was given by people of various circles in the prefecture.

on may 3, deputy leader chou li-chin and some members of the delegation made a friendly visit to ishikawa prefecture. they were welcomed at the station in kanazawa city, capital of the prefecture, by over 200 people including governor of ishikawa prefecture, chairman of the ishikawa welcoming committee, mayor of kanazawa city, speaker of the kanazawa municipal assembly, chairman of the ishikawa prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and representatives of various circles in the prefecture.

a big cocktail party was held at noon in honour of the delegation members by 400 people of various circles in the prefecture.

the same afternoon, members of the delegation and friends of various circles in the prefecture laid a wreath at the monument of japan-china friendship and solidarity.

that evening, deputy leaders chu tu-nan, chou li-chin and some members of the delegation had a meeting with young workers, women, students and cultural workers in toyama city.

deputy leaders li su-wen, chao cheng-hung and some members of the delegation now visiting hokkaido arrived in tomakomai city on may 3 and were warmly welcomed by the local people. members of the delegation hsu kuang and li ping-shu had a meeting in sapporo city with over 100 hokkaido women of all circles.

deputy leaders ma chun-ku, yu hui-yung and some other members of the delegation now visiting west japan attended a cocktail party in fukuoka city yesterday evening given by the fukuoka prefectural committee to welcome the delegation. the party was attended by over 500

representatives of mass organizations and political and economic circles of fukuoka prefecture and fukuoka city.

earlier in the afternoon, the delegation members held a meeting with people of various circles in fukuoka city. the chinese guests visited the fukuoka municipal historic museum to see the relics showing friendly contacts between the chinese and fukuoka people in ancient times.

deputy leaders ma chun-ku, yu hui-yung and some other members of the delegation arrived in kitakyushu city, fukuoka prefecture from shimonoseki city in yamaguchi prefecture on may 3 and were warmly welcomed by about 100 people of various circles.

the mayor of kitakyushu city accompanied the chinese guests to kokura city and received them at the municipal government office.

the same afternoon, ma chun-ku, yu hui-yung and others held a meeting with over 130 friends of various circles in kitakyushu city.

the same evening, the fukuoka prefectural committee to welcome the delegation gave a big cocktail party in honour of ma chun-ku, yu hui-yung and the others. the party was attended by over 400 friends of various circles in fukuoka prefecture.

Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Meng Meet Personage from Japanese Sports Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with personage from japanese sports circles tsuneyoshi takeda and his party.

present on the occasion were li meng-hua, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned.

Japanese Volleyball Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 5, 1973)

the japanese high school boys' and girls' volleyball delegation concluded its friendly visit to nanking and left here for shanghai by train today.

arriving here from peking on may 3, members of the delegation were guests at a reception in the evening given in their honour by the kiangsu provincial branch of the chinese volleyball federation.

the japanese high school boys' volleyball team played the kiangsu provincial middle school boys team and the visiting girls' team played the kiangsu provincial middle school girls team in friendly matches at the nanking people's indoor stadium yesterday evening.

the japanese boys won 3:1 and the japanese girls won 3:0. present to watch the matches were wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and liu ching, leading member of the kiangsu provincial branch of the all-china sports federation. the japanese and chinese students drew warm applause from the 3,000 spectators for the well played matches.

while in nanking, the japanese guests visited the yangtze river bridge and scenic spots and attended a theatrical performance by nanking school children.

Personage from Japanese Sports Circles Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1973)

personage from japanese sports circles tsuneyoshi takeda and his wife concluded their friendly visit in peking and left here by air for shanghai this morning. they will also visit hangchow and kwangchow before returning home.

the guests were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including chu tse and tung nien-li. also present was tsuyoshi kawashima, second secretary of the japanese embassy in peking.

during their stay here, the guests visited the peking physical culture institute, the palace museum, the great wall and the ming tombs.

last evening tsuneyoshi takeda and his wife hosted a dinner for leading members of chinese sports and other circles. li meng-hua, a leading member of the all-china sports federation was present.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Medical Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, May 4, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation headed by yin ting-fan left here this morning after a two-week friendly visit to kuwait.

the chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by hassan abu ghazale, director of the health education department of the kuwaiti ministry of public health, and moustafa tawab, director of the sabah hospital. chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei was also present.

yesterday morning the chinese delegation called on saad al nahed, under-secretary of the ministry of public health.

chinese ambassador sun sheng-wei gave a dinner here on may 1 in honour of the visiting chinese delegation. saad al nahed and noted kuwaiti doctors attended the dinner.

during their stay in kuwait, the chinese doctors visited hospitals, medical centres and clinics and exchanged experience with kuwaiti doctors. their visit increased the friendship and understanding between the medical workers of the two countries.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Foreign Ministers of China and Luxembourg Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and gaston thorn, foreign minister of the grand duchy of luxembourg, held talks here this morning.

taking part in the talks were:

j. vixseboxse, netherland ambassador to china who is in charge of the diplomatic interests of the grand duchy of luxembourg; adrien meisch, luxembourg ambassador to the soviet union, and roger hastert, director of the protocol department of the luxembourg foreign ministry; and

chang wen-chin, chinese assistant foreign minister, and wang tung, director of the west european affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets Luxembourg Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with gaston thorn, foreign minister of the grand duchy of luxembourg, and his party.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of foreign trade including sun so-chang and kao li-hsing.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet for Luxembourg Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming gaston thorn, foreign minister of the grand duchy of luxembourg, and his party.

chi peng-fei and gaston thorn spoke at the banquet, which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "luxembourg is an european country with a long history. for centuries the people of luxembourg waged an unswerving struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty. during the second world war, in particular, they actively fought against fascist aggression. we sincerely admire them for their indomitable spirit and ardent attachment to independence. many small and medium-sized european countries are now uniting in a struggle to defend independence and security and oppose power politics and hegemonism. we appreciate luxembourg's unremitting efforts in this struggle.

"although china and luxembourg are far apart in distance and different in social system, our two countries have common experience in resisting aggression and our two peoples support and sympathize with each other. i believe it is easy for us to find common language on such questions of principle as opposing power politics and hegemonism, advocating equality among all nations, big or small, strong or weak, and maintaining that the internal affairs of a country should be run by the people of that country themselves and that other countries have no right to interfere."

he recalled that china and luxembourg last year established diplomatic relations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. he said: "this reflects the common desire of our two peoples and conforms to the common interests of our two countries. it opens a new page in the annals of our bilateral relations." he expressed confidence that minister thorn's visit to china would promote mutual understanding and friendship between the governments and peoples of the two countries and make for the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

in reply, minister thorn said that with the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, a new page had opened in sino-luxembourg relations. he expressed the hope that the new chapter in the history of the two countries would lead to happy and mutually beneficial cooperation.

"if the distance is today no longer an obstacle to international relations," he continued, "nor will be the difference in regime when relations between states are governed by the principles of the u.n. charter and, in particular, by the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. application of these principles should result in liquidating all manners of power politics and all forms of pressure and threat by force, and give the people of every country the confidence to develop their country without being subjected to aggression or menaces to their national sovereignty. despite the difference in their strength, china and luxembourg in their respective national traditions have profound love for independence. they have fought with a grim will to preserve it."

the luxembourg minister stated: "europe must accelerate its unification so as to play its role as fully as it should. the european community, with a population of 300 millions and being the no. 1 commercial power in the world, is going through a long and difficult, and yet irreversible process that upsets the old conditions on the european continent."

he said that luxembourg "attaches prime importance to europear unification and strives for it with all its might and main." "you know, with what satisfaction we have noted that the chinese government also attaches great significance to the development of the european community," he said.

concluding, minister thorn said: "i'm filled with confidence and looking forward to the relations between our two countries with optimism."

present at the banquet were chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin and leading members of departments concerned, including liu hsin-chuan, hsu han-ping, chou jung-kuo, wang tung, ti fu-tsai, chang ying, kao chien-chung and sun so-chang.

also present were netherlands ambassador to china j. vixseboxse and his wife and belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and his wife.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei Meet Luxembourg Foreign Minister in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei met with foreign minister of the grand duchy of luxembourg gaston thorn here this afternoon. they had an unconstrained conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

participating in the meeting were j. vixseboxse, ambassador of the netherlands to china who is in charge of the diplomatic interests of the grand duchy of luxembourg; adrien meisch, luxembourg ambassador to the soviet union; and roger hastert, director of the protocol department of the luxembourg foreign ministry.

present were chang wen-chin, assistant minister, wang tung, director of the west european affairs department, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, and hu pen-yao, li ching-hua, liu ming-ju, chao ching-tien, chao liang and sun hyan-chang, of the chinese foreign ministry.

Chinese, Luxembourg Foreign Ministers Continue Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and gaston thorn, foreign minister of the grand duchy of luxembourg, continued talks here this afternoon.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Minister Receives Chinese Exhibition Delegation Chief

(NCNA-English Mixico City, May 4, 1973)

carlos torres manzo, minister of industry and commerce of mexico, received li yung-ting, head of the delegation of the economic trading exhibition of the people's republic of china, and had a friendly talk with him yesterday afternoon.

enrique cardenas gonzalez, deputy minister of finance and public credit, paid a call yesterday morning at the national auditorium, the site of the chinese exhibition, where he met li yung-ting and his deputy wang ke-chung and expressed his solicitude for the preparatory work for the chinese exhibition. at noon yesterday the mexican institute of foreign trade gave a press conference in connection with the forthcoming inauguration of the chinese exhibition.

li yung-ting yesterday called on mexican deputy foreign minister jose gallastegui and director general of the mexican institute of foreign trade julio faesler respectively and had friendly conversations with them.

li yung-ting arrived here by plane on april 28.

Chinese Freighter Warmly Received in Mexican Port

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 4, 1973)

the first chinese ocean-going freighter that arrived in mexico "kang ding", left maztlan port, sinaloa state for home today after having been cordially received by the friendly mexican people.

on the chinese freighter's arrival in maztlan port on april 30, mario a. huerta, president of the maztlan municipality, received its captain hu hsi-hua and its political commissar yu kuei-fan in the city hall, and presented them sovenirs.

reception given on board the ship on may 2, captain hu hsi-hua thanked the municipal authorities of maztlan and the departments concerned for their assistance to the chinese freighter.

present at the reception were mario a. huerta; enrique arce suarez, commander of naval defence; esteban aguilar

gomez, garrison commander of the city; other responsible officials of the municipality, personages of various walks of life and the representatives of the chinese residents in the city. at the reception, the host and guests exchanged greetings on the success of president echeverria's recent visit to china and expressed best wishes for the steady growth of china-mexico friendship.

the captain, political commissar and part of the crew of the chinese freighter made a sight-seeing tour of maztlan city on may 1 at the invitation of the president of the municipality.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrade Kim Song Ae Receives Chinese Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 5, 1973)

comrade kim song ae, chairman of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, received here today all members of the chinese women's delegation with tsai shu-mei as leader and lo chiu-yueh as deputy leader.

comrade kim song ae had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese delegation members and had a photo taken together with them. then she showed the chinese guests around the women's hall and saw the colour documentary film "women's song of allegiance to the fatherly leader" together with them.

present on the occasion were kim duk ran, general secretary, li jong sun and kang gwan son, secretaries, of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, and personnel of the departments concerned.

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, was also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chu Teh, Saifudin, Teng Hsiao-ping Attend Performance by Pakistan National Dance Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1973)

the pakistan national dance ensemble gave another performance here this evening.

attending were chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife kang ke-ching; saifudin, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; lo shu-chang, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and pakistan embassy officials also saw the performance.

the unique national flavour of the songs and dances performed to folk instrumental music this evening were received with great enthusiasm by the audience.

a jovial 60-year-old folk dancer from baluchistan province, who sang and danced while playing a two-string instrument, drew hearty applause. he sang the praises of the beauty of pakistan and gave vent to the love of the baluchistan people for the motherland.

another item popular with the audience was the "harvest dance" in which eight dancers, men and women, performed to the beating of tabla (a pakistan drum). it brought to life the peasants at work and their joy over the harvest.

pakistan and chinese music played with folk instruments was also successful. the audience clapped their hands to the tune when the pakistan artists sang in chinese "long live chairman mao exclamation"

warmth and friendship between the people of china and pakistan filled the theatre throughout the performance.

during the intermission, chu teh, saifudin and teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly talk with zia mohyeddin, leader of the ensemble, and leading dancers.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Revisionists Conduct Espionage Activities in Various Places of World

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1973)

shameful stories about soviet "diplomats" being declared one after another "persona non grata" and expelled from their accredited countries have become commonplace international news in the world press today.

to meet its need of carrying out expansion and aggression abroad, soviet revisionist social-imperialism is resorting more and more to shameful means of espionage to conduct subversion and sabotage against sovereign countries. a british journal "soviet analyst" reported on november 16 last year: "during the past decade an incomplete list shows that soviet diplomats, often caught flagrante delicto, have been expelled from 36 countries, in all six continents, from espionage and cognate activities." one can still recall that in september 1971, 105 soviet "diplomats" and other personnel were expelled by the british government at one swoop for engaging in spying activities in britain, creating a big scandal which caused a sensation in the world at that time. soviet spies in different numbers have also been expelled by west germany, denmark, belgium, norway, france and other european countries. soviet personnel totalling more than 100 were exposed and driven out by bolivia, colombia, costa rica, ecuador and other latin american countries in the last two years. ghana, egypt, zaire and the sudan in africa and japan and thailand in asia have also expelled soviet spies or exposed their espionage activities.

most of these "persona non grata" carried out espionage activities in the capacity as "diplomats". foreign press disclosed that 50 per cent of the soviet diplomatic personnel abroad are professional intelligence agents. apart from taking advantage of diplomatic immunity, soviet agents also carried out espionage activities in other disguise. according to foreign press reports, some of them mixed themselves with the economic, military and technical personnel "aiding" the developing countries. some disguised themselves as tourists while others were decked out as crew members and still others going abroad temporarily as "delegates" to some international conferences or as personnel sent to their embassies on business.

in recent years, the soviet revisionists made painstaking efforts to turn hongkong into their spy base in asia. under various pretexts large numbers of soviet intelligence agents frequented hongkong to collect information about china and southeast asian countries in the political, military and economic fields.

at times, the soviet revisionists made use of their spy ships plying on the coastal waters of sovereign states to collect information. of late pakistan papers repeatedly exposed the fact that soviet trawlers with electronic equipment have been frequently engaged in spying activities off pakistan coast. a french paper reported last january that a soviat spy submarine intruded into the toulon coastal area in the french defence zone. it pointed out that the mission of this submarine was obviously to probe the military installations in that area.

it is only justifiable that such "persona non grata" should have evoked the indignation of and condemnation by the countries concerned. just as pakistan paper "tameer" (voice of time) put it: "russia claims to be a champion of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, but her entire conduct is repugnant to the recognized principles of international morality and belies russia's own claims. no right thinking person can fail to term such conduct as 'czarist'."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

How We Carry on Study Successfully While in Active Service

by

the Study Center Group of the Party committee of a certain division of the Armored Corps of the Peking Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 5, 1973)

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Central Committee, in compliance with Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "Seriously read and study and master Marxism" and "Stick to it for a few years and there must be something gained," we have taken in-service study as a main way of leading cadres in tackling works of Marx and Lenin and persevered in combining work with study.

Up to the present, the members of our whole center group have finished in a planned way the two books, "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution." Most of the comrades have gone through "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism." In addition, we have combined the criticizm of revisionism and rectification of style and practical work with the selected study of parts of "The Civil War in France," "Anti-Dühring" and "Critique of the Gotha Program" or the relevant chapters. Simultaneously, we have seriously studied Chairman Mao's "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas Within the Party" and his five philosophical works. Everyone has acquired an initial understanding of some fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles, raised his ideological level and his ability to distinguish true from false Marxism and strengthened his consciousness of the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Remove Ideological Obstacles and Insist on In-Service Study

At first, a large number of the comrades lacked confidence in the proper pursuance of in-service study and always wanted to join a reading class away from production. Therefore, the in-service study effort was tackled without firmness. The results were not prominent. A positive side of this idea was a desire to learn a bit more, do a little better and penetrate a bit deeper in a reading class. But the negative side of it pointed to our lack of a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's directive, "Seriously read and study" and the existence of an inclination, to a different degree, of shrinking from hardship and avoiding trouble.

To counter this sort of thinking, we associated the reality of the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style with the repeated study of a series of directives from Chairman Mao calling on the cadres of the whole Party to tackle assiduously works of Marx and Lenin. Everyone realized that confronting us as an urgent fighting task was the criticism of revisionist fallacies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon. It called for our studying and fighting simultaneously. We must develop the spirit of seizing every minute and study assiduously with no time lost.

Meanwhile, we made a concrete analysis of the matter of joining a reading class or studying while in active service. A reading class is a good way for the study of Marxist-Leninist works by leading cadres. It allows concentration of time and energy and of relatively great strength in tutorship. All those comrades put through the reading class feel having reaped a bumper harvest. But a reading class after all aims at laying the foundation and leading the way. If the in-service study effort is relaxed, what is learned at the reading class will not be consolidated and elevated. Moreover, the reading class held by the higher-ups is limited in its scope and the number of student cadres attending it is equally limited.

Take our division for instance. In the past two years, every comrade has attended a reading class for one term, the longest of which being two months. Yet for those who insist on in-service study, there are four study days per month in addition to the time eked out by individuals in ordinary times. If one hour a day is allotted for study this way, the total time available together would far exceed the study time allowed by the reading class. To master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought is a long-drawn-out arduous work. It can in no way be accomplished by just spending a few years in school and attending a reading class a few times. To really learn something must depend mainly on long-term insistence on in-service studies.

In the two years, division commander Comrade Hu Chin-hsing attended a reading class only for one term for the study of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism." He had just finished the first chapter when he was taken ill and hospitalized. But he paid relatively close attention to in-service study. Not only in the hospital did he persevere in private study but in ordinary times he made a persistent practice of putting in at least one hour for study every night.

Availing himself of these bits of time, he read over thrice the "Communist Manifesto," went through "The State and Revolution" and some contents in the "Anti-Dühring." He came to understand that by constantly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Stick it out for a few years and there must be something gained" and by showing determination and perseverance and assiduously tackling works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, one could gradually raise his theoretical level.

To carry on in-service study is full of objective difficulties. Some comrades relatively old in age feel not in the best of health. After a day's work, they get pretty tired. Some comrades of a relatively low cultural level open the book only to run into stumbling blocks everywhere. They find reading rather heavy going. We constantly take the brilliant examples of revolutionary predecessors as a source of inspiration to ourselves. Some comrades recall those war years when fighting went hand in hand with study. They feel now much better placed than before in point of time available, circumstances and other conditions and our cultural and theoretical foundations. If we could persevere in study in the past, how could we now let the difficulties browbeat us?

Combining work with study is what has hitherto been taught by Chairman Mao. It is also a main way for leading cadres to grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must not wait until we have finished studying before we set ourselves to making revolution. We should pursue studies in revolution, seek application in revolution and seek improvement in revolution and thus attain the aim of transforming both the objective world and the subjective world.

At present, the overwhelming part of the members of our Center Group have initially cultivated the habit of private study and are relatively conscious of doggedly combining work with study. Study results have become increasingly remarkable.

Make Rational Work Arrangements and Squeeze Out Time for Study

In-service study takes odd bits of time. This coupled with the pressure of work and a heavy workload makes for relatively prominent contradictions between work and study. Some comrades are often not good at handling these contradictions and not good at making use of odd bits of time. They always want to get a task done and a job finished before they sit down to study with big chunks of time set aside for that purpose. As a result, a lot of time is wasted to no purpose. In practice, we have come to understand that for in-service study the few study days set aside each month allows only limited study time. The time squeezed out in ordinary times for study is what counts. So long as we make full use of odd bits of time and make a consistent practice of making every minute count day in and day out, we can come by a large amount of study time. In this respect, our approach is marked by the following three main features:

First, we must repeatedly lay stress on promoting the spirit of "an iron nail" and consciously lay hold of every bit of time. Since last year, in formulating study plans, our Center Group has arranged for the study of the full texts of works of Marx and Lenin to take place in ordinary times. Individuals are allowed to squeeze time out on their own. A set study day is generally devoted only to collective discussions and to the solution of knotty problems. Thus, not only is everyone's study enthusiasm called into play but also every comrade is helped toward the cultivation of a habit for consciously squeezing out time for study. From one year and more whether in charge of office work in ordinary times, whether deeply involved in investigations and studies at the basic levels, whether out with an army unit on a field camping mission, whether hospitalized for sickness or convalescing, the comrades have been able to lay a firm hold of time for study.

For seven months last year, when head of the instruction team, deputy division commander Comrade Chang Jui-te not only personally took up teaching but also practiced "five-togetherness" with the students. From dawn to dusk he was fully occupied. And yet he still got a firm grip on every bit of time in evenings and on Sundays, and assiduously devoted himself to the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. For a period of time, he suffered from inflammation of the gall bladder. When seriously affected, he got so disturbed and annoyed that he had no appetite for food and could not sleep in peace. Yet by day he doggedly performed demonstrations on the training ground and at night squeezed out time for reading. In the seven months with the instruction team, he not only studied with the student cadres "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas Within the Party," "On Contradiction" and other works of Chairman Mao and some works of Marx and Lenin but also went through the "State and Revolution" according to the Center Group's plan.

Second, we must make rational arrangements and lay a firm hold of time in doing work and squeeze time out for study. In making work arrangements, the Party committee must take study into consideration and assure time for study by every means. Since last year, under general circumstances, we have made a constant practice of getting deeply involved in basic-level investigations and studies to take up army unit work in the first and middle parts of every month and setting four or five days for concentrated study in the last part of the month. By every means, the cadres of the center groups at divisional and regimental levels are united with those of the offices. Thus, not only is mutual interference avoided and a relative concentration of personnel, time and energy allowed but also a boost is given to the organic integration of study and practice.

Meanwhile, it is stressed that individuals must make rational work arrangements and must lay a firm grasp of time in handling office cable messages, reports, etc., and be capable of handling them without lagging behind and handling them with concentration without allowing a diffusion of forces. Thus not only is a contribution made toward the improvement of the work style and the work efficiency but also an amount of time can be squeezed out for study.

Third, we must foster a firm mass concept, trust in the masses and rely on the masses and call mass activism into full play. To trust in the masses or not, to rely upon the masses or not--this is not only a problem of

work method but also a problem of world outlook problem. Some comrades always feel that without getting personally involved in one task, they could not set their hearts at rest, or without taking a look at another task, they could not see to its firm execution, as if the earth might stop revolving once it was separated from them. As a result, they toiled and moiled and bustled and hustled unable to squeeze time out for study. Mass enthusiasm could not be called into proper play. We come to understand that we should distinguish between those jobs calling for personal involvement and those calling for the clear specification of demands for their performance at the lower levels. We must take up those jobs that should be done personally and resolutely hand over those that should be passed on to the lower levels.

Adapt to the Feature of Fragmentation of Time and Improve the Results of Study

In-service study time is relatively fragmented and comes by in bits and snatches. Yet many Marxist-Leninist works are relatively bulky in size and relatively profound in content. By reading a few pages today and a few more pages tomorrow, one may take many days to finish a chapter and several months to finish a book. Thus, certain difficulties are thrown in the way of an understanding of the spiritual essence of the full texts and a thorough familiarity with basic viewpoints.

In practice, we once encountered such a situation: though some comrades showed great enthusiasm for reading yet due to the fragmentation of time they went through a book from cover to cover but could not gain a deep impression. They had only a shallow understanding of the spirit and failed to grasp the viewpoint. Some comrades forgot what they studied before as they went along. Study results suffered. Study confidence wavered. Some other comrades followed no plan for study, taking up this today and that tomorrow. As a result, not a single book received a good reading and a good going-over.

How can we adapt ourselves to the feature of fragmented time in bits and snatches in in-service study and link up study contents to achieve better study results? Our understanding:

(1) We must study a bit and digest a bit. In studying books by Marx and Lenin, we must be mindful of practical results and guard against biting off more than we can chew. We must fix what should be studied every time, with due regard to the amount of time available, and strive to take up a chapter to master its central ideas and its main content. In the light of our own understanding, we must make some slight comments or take down notes. This is to acquire a deep impression and guard against forgetting what has been studied earlier.

(2) We must make many more repetitions. Some comrades have a poor grounding in theory and culture and do not understand the historical background of the works of Marx and Lenin. Some contents do not lend themselves to an easy understanding after being gone over once. This calls for perseverance in repeated reading and repeated thinking and not wavering in confidence after difficulties were encountered in the first reading. Some contents may be read

in relation to Chairman Mao's works, and some necessary supplemental teaching material may be taken up to help toward an understanding. Where an understanding cannot really be acquired, the problems may be jotted down and referred to those comrades at the reading class who have encountered them before for advice or put forward for everyone's study at the time of the Center Group's collective discussion.

(3) We must persevere in planned reading. The Center Group must follow plans for either collective study or individual study. We can in no way take up what catches our fancy with an eye only to personal interests or certain individual temporary needs. Nor can we "cast a big net" and let the sky be the limit, with our thoughts wandering from this to that. We must doggedly progress according to plan and move ahead step by step starting from the basic point.

(4) Understanding must be acquired by a linking-up process. On the one hand, on the basis of an understanding of the central ideas and main contents of various sections, we must link up all that is contained in a whole chapter and subject it to repeated pondering, so as to further understand the spiritual essence and basic viewpoints.

For instance, in studying the first chapter of "The State and Revolution," we must on the basis of the content of the full text first acquaint ourselves with the central ideas of every section and then link up the ideas of the four sections for complete understanding. From such aspects as how the state comes into being, what are the characteristics of a state, what is a state's role, etc., the preceding three sections concentrate on illustrating the essence of the state and illustrating the state as a product of irreconcilable class contradictions, an outcome of special violence and a tool of class oppression. The fourth section presents our attitude to the different bourgeois and proletarian states. Such a linking-up process allows a relatively all-round understanding of the doctrine of the Marxist-Leninist state.

On the other hand, on the basis of an understanding of the spiritual essence and basic viewpoints of works of Marx and Lenin, the association of reality with repeated pondering helps toward a deeper understanding and an elevation of consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

* * *

REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

Stimulate the Remolding of World Outlook and the Development of Scientific Research Work

- Members of Institute of Microbiology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences insist on walking the road of integration with workers and peasants

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 5, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, Peking, May 4, 1973) Taking the road of integration with workers and peasants, the scientific and research personnel of the Institute of Microbiology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have energetically stimulated the remolding of world outlook and the development of scientific research work.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and particularly after the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the scientific and research personnel of the Institute of Microbiology, by means of reading and studying and participating in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, have unremittingly raised their line awareness and actively demanded to take the road of integration with workers and peasants.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Since the intellectuals have to serve the masses of workers and peasants, they must first understand the workers and peasants and acquaint themselves with their life, work and thinking. We advocate that intellectuals go among the masses and to factories and the countryside," they have, under the leadership of the Party organization of the institute, set up professional cooperative connections with over 100 production and consumer units, and also gone deep into the 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the whole country to carry out investigation and study work.

Practicing three-in-one combinations with the local cadres as well as the masses of workers and peasants, they have actively developed scientific research activities and persevered in remolding their world outlook through practice, and there has been a profound transformation in their spiritual aspect. In mass scientific research experiments, by energetically bringing their hardcore role into play, many of them have made discoveries and inventions welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the people.

In the past, the scientific research personnel of this institute conducted research on the prevention of mildew in optical instruments only for the sake of obtaining a few accurate data for the publication of theses, and seldom paid attention to solving actual problems in the national economy. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, by going deep into factories and other units, they became aware of the danger caused by mildewing to optical instruments in actual work. This enabled them to further understand that only by seriously paying attention to remolding world outlook could the scientific research personnel better serve proletarian politics as well as industrial and agricultural production.

Since then, by means of carrying out repeated research, they have together with the workers and PLA fighters eventually advanced a technology for preventing mildew and enabled the rate of mildewing in optical instruments to be reduced by 90 percent.

In the past, under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line, the scientific research personnel of this institute engaged in the study of poisonous mushrooms were all the time preoccupied with discovering new species and writing papers about them, and seldom concerned themselves with the needs of the people. In recent years, by taking the road of integration with workers and peasants, they discovered from investigation that serious poisoning and even death caused by eating poisonous mushrooms by mistake frequently occurred among people living in mountain regions of China. This discovery shocked them greatly, and enabled them to understand that their former preoccupation with personal successes and failures and their very slight consideration for the people was wrong. They resolved to solve this problem for the people living in mountain regions and carried out an in-depth study of poisonous mushrooms.

For the sake of thoroughly acquainting themselves with the condition of mushroom poisoning and gathering specimens of poisonous mushrooms, they went in succession to the mountain regions of Szechwan, Kwangsi, Honan, Kiangsi and Heilungkiang, travelled across mountains and rivers and carried out investigation and study together with the local people and health work personnel. They also drew a poster containing a large number of poisonous mushrooms for putting up in the street so that the local people could tell the difference between the poisonous and the edible varieties.

On the basis of investigation and collection, they carried out classification and appraisal and wrote a volume entitled "Poisonous Mushrooms" systematically describing their shapes and particularities as well as botanical nature, which was supplemented with pictures in color, so that they could be more easily identified by the people. Not only that, but by means of going deep into reality and integrating with the workers and peasants, they discovered two mushroom species and stimulated the classification and study of fungi.

Going deep into reality and taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants not only has stimulated the remolding of world outlook of the scientific and technical personnel but from scientific experiment to popularization and application, has also greatly shortened the time in scientific research and pushed forward more rapidly the advance and development of scientific research work.

As early as 1959, this research institute had initiated the study of bacterio-metallurgy. However, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the personnel concerned had all along a blind faith in foreign documents, spent most of their time at home drawing up draft proposals and conducting experiments without doing any in-depth investigation and study work. Consequently, one draft proposal was turned out after another, but in the end, not a single one could be used in production.

During the great cultural revolution, the scientific research personnel criticized the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that intellectuals should integrate with the workers and peasants, went deep into the mines, carried out repeated discussions and studied together with the workers, and drew up a new draft proposal for experiment. In the course of the experiment, by solving in a manner suited to local conditions such key problems as the enlarged cultivation of bacteria, the structural form of the ore immersion trough, and the recycling of the mineralizer, they eventually enabled the gain of their research to be applied in industrial production. At present, the application of bacterio-metallurgy has already been popularized in scores of mines throughout the country, and a simple and easy as well as economical and efficient new technology has been provided for multiple utilization of mining resources of our country.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, some of the scientific research personnel thought that the process of bacterio-metallurgy research was a deep and telling criticism of the idealist transcendentalism pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Because of that, the Party organization of the institute also held a line education exhibition on this research process, further carried out line education on the whole body of scientific and research personnel and directed them to take more firmly the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

Because of the conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's teachings of integrating with the workers and peasants and linking up theory with practice, this research institute has since 1967 scored a total of 30 important scientific gains, which have already been applied severally in such fields as industrial and agricultural production, pharmaceutics and health, national defense development and scientific research. Among them are new drugs for preventing and controlling blight of rice, the Ch'unlei mold and a blight exterminator, the result of which after three years of popularization and application in rice producing areas throughout China has clearly proved that their effectiveness against the blight of rice is as high as over 80 percent.

Other scientific gains such as saccharified enzyme, proteinase, lipase and an oxidized glucose enzyme ferment solution, are also extensively put into application in industrial production, and some have ever become new technologies in industrial production. This institute has also written such scientific works as "Handbook for the Identification of Streptomycin," "Fungi Commonly Found and Used" and "Poisonous Mushrooms."

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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTH

Integration with Workers and Peasants Is A Road Necessary to the Revolutionization of Educated Youth

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 5, 1973)

On the eve of "May 4" reporters of the NCNA invited several educated young people staying in the countryside of Hopei Province to talk freely in conjunction with the study of this important document "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" by Chairman Mao about their experience in taking root in the countryside and receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. At the same time, they also invited Wang Kuo-fan, the nationally famous agricultural labor model, to give a talk on his experience in doing work for the educated young people well. Hereunder are the highlights of their talks.

Our Countryside Is Vast and Has Plenty of Room for Them To Develop Their Talents to the Full

Pai Yü-lan, an educated youth of Shihchiuwo production brigade in Yüt'ien hsien said:

I was born in Harbin municipality. After the liberation, the Party sent me, a poor kid who picked coal for a living, for training and assigned me to be a train conductor upon my graduation from middle school. In 1962, in response to the call of the Party for carrying out agriculture in a big way, I returned with my whole family to my native village in Shihchiuwo production brigade in Yüt'ien hsien, Hopei Province.

Moving from the city to the countryside was certainly a very big change. At the beginning, my labor zeal was strong and my enthusiasm was very high. However, after a while, because of the fear of hardship, my mind began to waver. At that time, I secretly asked myself, "Could I carry on permanently?" The Party organizations of the commune and the production brigade seemed to have discovered my secret, and they regularly looked me up for talks and encouraged me to continue on the broad road of the revolution. I opened Chairman Mao's "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and compared my own thinking with Chairman Mao's teaching and began to see the light.

Chairman Mao teaches, "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and does so in practice." I thought, "I return to the countryside to make revolution. There is a glorious future as long as I make revolution." Reading Chairman Mao's teaching filled me with courage to overcome difficulties and added strength to my dedication to the construction of a socialist new countryside.

During the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, I received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and by struggling against nature, the elements and the class enemy together with the broad masses of commune members, kept raising my awareness of class struggle and line struggle,

received tempering in the countryside, won the confidence of the poor and lower-middle peasants and served as secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade.

I deeply realized that "there is a class nature to future. The so-called future of the bourgeoisie is nothing but promotion in position and making money as well as feasting and enjoying a good life. However, we feel that the revolutionary young people should, in response to the call of Chairman Mao, have lofty aspirations and contribute their efforts to speeding up the socialist construction of the motherland. That should be their greatest future."

Li Ming-shan, an educated youth sent to the countryside in Hohuang-ch'eng production brigade belonging to Hsiangch'eng commune in Ch'engan hsien, said:

In response to the call of Chairman Mao, I returned to the countryside in 1960 to take part in manual labor without completing my junior middle school education. For the past 12 years, I have applied the cultural knowledge acquired in school for carrying out agricultural scientific experiments in a big way and contributed my efforts toward speeding up the rate of agricultural development.

In the early part of 1965, supported by the Party branch, we organized a "three-in-one combination" agricultural science and technology research team and commenced scientific experiments. We successfully experimented in succession the interplanting of 20 different crops including cotton and wheat, cotton and barley and cotton and broad bean, breaking the heretofore single crop farming practice of planting in the spring and harvesting in the fall and planting in the fall and harvesting in the summer in this district, and enabling the use of 80 percent of the arable land in the whole production brigade for triple cropping, with the index of multiple cropping reaching 240 percent. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with delight, "The road of scientific farming is wide. Even land north of the Yangtze can be turned into land south of the Yangtze!"

We have also carried out experiments with fine seeds. In recent years, we have cultivated several different categories of primitive strains together with the masses, such as cotton, wheat, corn and sorghum, and carried out 40 to 50 cross-breedings. We have succeeded in breeding successively several fine varieties including "Hohsüan No. 1" wheat, "Hohsüan No. 1 cotton" and "Ch'engan No. 1" corn, suitable for interplanting locally. At present, the use of fine strain seeds is made in all the grain crops of the production brigade. 90 percent of the cotton planted are using superior strain, and more than 3,000,000 catties of superior strain seeds have been supplied to the state and fraternal communes and production brigades.

Looking back on the enormous change in our production brigade over the past several years as well as the road we have travelled, we deeply realized that: There is much to be done in the countryside, and the more we work, the more we feel that there is a great deal to be learned in farming. Taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants pointed out by Chairman Mao,

the road taken will become wider and wider. In this vast countryside, there is indeed plenty of room for us to develop our talents to the full. I am determined to dedicate my youth to the splendid cause of building a socialist new countryside.

Take Root in the Countryside, the Joy Is Boundless

Hou Chün, an educated youth sent to the countryside in Touchiach'iao production brigade in Paoti hsien, said:

In 1962, in response to the call of the Party to carry out agriculture in a big way, I left Peking and came to Touchiach'iao production brigade in Paoti hsien to settle down. For eleven years, I have been through an intense ideological struggle on the road of integration with the workers and peasants. At the beginning, I labored and studied culture alongside the commune members and made use of my rest period to sing songs and tell stories, and my enthusiasm was very high. However, as time dragged on, the tense labor and hard life caused a temporary wavering in my mind. "Could I spend my whole life here?"

The poor and lower-middle peasants saw through me. They called on me in great numbers to tell me about their village history and family history, brought me presents of vegetable and food, and encouraged me to persevere on the road of integrating with the workers and peasants indicated by Chairman Mao.

I studied over again Chairman Mao's earnest teaching in "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and began to understand that the road of integration with the workers and peasants should be resolutely maintained in a permanent manner and should never be given up half-way. Whether to work for just a little while or the whole lifetime in the countryside reflected the two different world outlooks. Those taking into careful account any personal success or failure and fearing hardship would certainly drop out half-way on the road of integrating with the workers and peasants. Only those who set their mind on the distant ideal of building a socialist new countryside and had the desire to establish a revolutionary enterprise could take root permanently and make revolution in the countryside.

By the sides of the doors of the tiny mud house which served me as a home was a pair of scrolls "There is joy in suffering" and "Joy comes from suffering" and over the threshold was the inscription "Advance courageously." After having thought things over clearly, my work zeal also improved. Thereafter, I resolved to learn bit by bit from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and make the effort for the revolution by my every move and action. Regardless of the nature of the work, so long as it was for the revolution, I would do it gladly.

After consultations and study with the poor and lower-middle peasants, I was of the opinion that in order to transform the backward physiognomy of Touchiach'iao, it was necessary to change first the bleak saline and alkaline land there. The Party branch adopted my suggestion, and in 1965, commune members of both sexes in the whole village launched a battle for building table land in a big way on the saline and alkaline land of Nanwa. The people dug ditches and irrigation canals,built small fields to wash away salinity, and after a spring

of battle, built 250 mow of table and long-strip fields. That autumn, a good harvest of over 500 catties per mow was reaped for corn. Since then, after several years of hard struggle, the per-mow yield of grain in the whole production brigade topped in succession the demands of the "Program" and an enormous change took place in Touchiach'iao.

In the course of changing nature and the elements in Touchiach'iao, although I did my share and was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants, I nevertheless felt that there was still a very wide gap between myself and Chairman Mao's expectation of the young people. The road of educated young people integrating with the workers and peasants indicated by Chairman Mao is for the distant goal of training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, for the cause of a hundred years, as well as a basic issue in guarding against revisionism. Because of that, we must temper ourselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, integrate permanently and unconditionally with the workers and peasants, take root in the countryside and remold our world outlook conscientiously.

Li Hung, a returned overseas Chinese educated youth and leader of a production team of Outien Farm in Wuch'ing hsien, said:

I am an overseas Chinese youth who returned from Indonesia in 1966. In 1968, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, I came to Outien Farm to settle down. For me, that was the beginning of a completely new life. In the past, I only attended lessons in class. Now, everyday, if I am not working in the field I would be carrying manure, and if I am not digging ditches, I would be levelling the land and spending all my time at work, and that caused my back to ache and my legs to grow sore. At the beginning, I was certainly not accustomed to it.

Lang Wei-p'ing, leader of the production brigade, told me about the history of the founding of the production brigade: Before 1964, the place was a piece of saline and alkaline land and reed ponds. Now it has become an endless stretch of fine agricultural land growing with crops. All these were brought about with picks and shovels by the workers of the farm who, braving the intense winter cold and summer heat, went to work with the stars still overhead and did not rest until the moon was out. Without hard struggle what would Outien Farm be today?

The words of this old production brigade leader touched me very deeply. I studied over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on what road the revolutionary young people should take and on hard struggle. Chairman Mao teaches, "We must help all our young people to understand that ours is still a very poor country that we cannot change this situation radically in a short time, and that only through the united efforts of our younger generation and all our people, working with their own hands, can China be made strong and prosperous within a period of several decades." After studying this teaching of Chairman Mao, I realized that "socialism will never come to those who merely sit and wait, neither could it be summoned. It must be worked for, work with neither fear of hardship nor fatigue, work of a hard and down-to-earth nature."

In the past, countless revolutionary martyrs shed their blood, made sacrifices and even given up their lives for the liberation of the people of the country. Today, for the sake of building a socialist new countryside, what does it matter if we are to suffer hardship or sweat a bit! Those who are afraid of sweating profusely or making the effort, but think only of sitting back and enjoying the fruit of other's labor, are totally incompatible with the revolutionary young people.

Because of that I, a southerner, have taken root in the north. The workers of the farm wanted to recommend me for the university, but I felt that "there is still a need for me to receive re-education and to remold my world outlook, and though the countryside needs me, I have a still greater need of the countryside." Because of that, I requested permission to stay behind. The upper level wanted to transfer me to a factory, but I again made a request to remain in the countryside. I have honestly fallen in love with the countryside.

There was 1,200 mow of land in our production team, which averaged to more than 20 mow per capita. It was all saline and alkaline land easily affected by drought and waterlogging, and the per-mow yield was only slightly over 100 catties. In order to change this condition, after becoming the leader of the production team, I led comrades of the whole team in waging a battle to change nature and the elements. Braving the intense winter cold and the torrid summer heat, we worked in ice and snow during winter to open ditches and dig trenches, and levelled land to build fine agricultural land. After several years of hard struggle, garden-type farms have been basically realized on the land of the whole production brigade, and grain production is increasing yearly. Last year, although a major drought was encountered, a better harvest of an average per-mow yield of 346 catties was nevertheless scored.

At present, if people were to ask me how I feel about the countryside, I would proudly say, "Our generation of young people is shouldering a glorious historical responsibility. The vestiges of the blank and white aspects of our country left behind by the former society are ours to change, and a prosperous, rich and strong socialism will be ours to build. If it is for the revolution, enduring hardship will be a pleasure. For the sake of adding bricks and tiles to the building of a socialist new countryside, we are willing to endure even greater hardship and fatigue."

Enthusiastic Concern and Active Guidance

National agricultural labor model Wang Kuo-fan, secretary of the Party branch of Hsip'u production brigade belonging to Chienming commune in Tsunhua hsien, said:

According to our own experience, the key to carrying out work for the educated young people sent to the countryside well lies in strengthening Party leadership. For the past several years, the number of educated young people sent to the countryside as well as educated young people who returned to the countryside has reached 188 persons. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are happy to the bottom of their hearts to see the coming of these groups of educated young people brought up in the new society to the countryside,

and enthusiastically welcome their participation in the three great revolutionary struggles. Our Party branch, attaching great importance to this lively force, has regarded strengthening re-education of the educated young people sent to the countryside as an important task to grasp for the training of proletarian successors, and is showing them concern politically, helping them in their work and paying attention to their livelihood.

Doing educational and management work over the educated young people sent to the countryside well is a long-term meticulous affair, as well as a grave class struggle with the bourgeoisie to win over the younger generation, and because of that, it must be dealt with seriously. At the beginning, because of the influence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some of the young people were unhappy with the countryside and mistakening thought that there was no future in just working and getting to know the land all day long in the countryside. In the light of this problem, the Party branch held study classes on numerous occasions, organized the young people to study Chairman Mao's series of directives concerning young people taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants and developed a debate on such problems as how to deal with ideals and the future.

We also regularly used the different status of the working people in the former society and the new society to make comparison and used the enormous transformation of Hsip'u in changing from "pulling the plow with three-legged human donkey" to the mechanization and semi-mechanization in farming of the present to carry out ideological education on the young people. We also criticized vigorously with everybody the "theory of studying to become an official" and the "theory of labor as a form of punishment" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their crime of sabotaging the taking of the road of integrating with the workers and peasants by the educated young people. The young people received a profound education, and they realized that "although there might be a difference in the work of the revolution, there is no difference in quality and level. Realizing communism is the ideal and serving the people is the future."

We also invite old Party members, old poor peasants and old cadres to carry out remembering hardship and count blessings class education on the young people and organized them to visit the "pauper" village history hall to heighten their awareness of class struggle and line struggle. Every winter and spring, all the production brigades would organize the youth pioneer teams to study Chairman Mao's brilliant comment on the "pauper commune," talk to them about the history of the "paupers" in founding an enterprise through diligence and frugality and let the old poor peasants take them up to the hills to carry out education in the revolutionary tradition of running the commune with diligence and frugality on the young people.

By means of such teachings, the young people made very rapid progress. Many of them expressed their determination to take root in the countryside, and by bringing the revolutionary spirit of the "paupers" into play, tempered themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Our Party branch is also showing trust in and concern for the young people in their work and livelihood, so that they may temper a revolutionary will in struggle and improve their ability through practice. Youth production shock troops and youth scientific experiment teams are set up in every production team. Various operational groups have all set up youth newspaper reading personnel, correspondence and reporting personnel and propaganda personnel. All the young people are engaged in one or more meaningful activities and bringing their parts effectively into play.

T'ung Ts'ui-jung, an educated youth returned to the countryside, by receiving re-education modestly, mastered many skills in the three great revolutionary movements. Leading a scientific and technical team, she planted 23 mow of experimental field on a poor sandy hill and created the fine result of an average per-mow yield of 1,000 catties in the year before last for which she was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

We are also showing concern for their livelihood and are mobilizing the poor and lower-middle peasants to help them solve problems in food and lodgings as well as paying attention to making proper arrangements for their livelihood.

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PUBLICATIONS

China Puts Out More Publications on Science and Technology

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

china's comprehensive science quarterly "scientia sinica", resumed publication this year. sponsored by the chinese academy of sciences, the journal has editions in chinese and foreign languages. the chinese edition of its first issue this year is already on sale. the foreign language edition, which carries papers in english and other foreign languages, will soon be off the press.

other science journals put out by the science publishing house include "physics", "archaeology", "zoology" and "botany" as well as "scientific experiment", a popular science monthly.

the publishing house put out 33 books on science and technology in the first quarter of this year, some running into 400,000 copies. another 50 titles are expected to come off the press in the second quarter of the year.

among the books are "a general introduction to geomechanics", "breeding of micro-organism by induced mutation", "transistorised pulsing digital circuit" and such popular science readings as "hybrid kaoliang", "prevention and treatment of pig diseases" and "mudflows".

a 12-volume series on workers' technical education is being published by the machine-building industry publishing house. the peking people's publishing house is preparing a popular science series for young people and the general public. among those already published are "petroleum", "plastics", "nucleus and atomic energy" and "synthetic fibre".

newly published medical literature includes "traditional chinese and western medicine combined to treat children's broncho-pneumonia" edited by the pediatrics department of the peking friendship hospital and "traditional chinese and western medicine combined to treat bone and joint injuries" by the no. 1 hospital affiliated to the wuhan medical college.

the people's health publishing house has also published "a general introduction to traditional chinese medicine" that gives a systematic account of its basic theory and methods of treatment. a number of ancient classics of chinese medicine have been re-published.

74 books on popular medicine have been published in the past two years to cater for rural medical workers.

EDUCATION AND PRODUCTIVE LABOR

Central China Institute Combines Teaching with Production

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 7, 1973)

five hundred teachers and 1,300 students of the central china engineering institute here have in the past two years gone in groups to 89 factories to do physical labour and field work while carrying on teaching and study.

they took part in 58 major technical innovations and the designing and trial-manufacture of new products. with the help of experienced workers, they compiled teaching material covering 190 subjects.

founded in 1953, the institute is one of the biggest of its kind in central-south china. it has eight departments, including mechanical, power and electrical engineering, with 34 specialities.

beginning 1969, the institute established contacts with a number of plants which, coupled with the seven institute-run factories and 65 laboratories, form a base for the institute to integrate teaching, production and scientific research. the students and teachers spend about three months a year among the workers, receiving re-education as well as teaching and studying through practice.

attention is paid to raising the students' theoretical level on the basis of practice. "punching technology" was taught at a motor vehicle plant in four stages. the students first worked in the foundry and got acquainted with production processes. then they were taught theory. and then they again worked on the floor to help with designing dies under the guidance of workers, technicians and teachers. finally the teachers and students summed up their experience. after spending three months at the plant, the students not only acquired systematic knowledge of punching technology, but designed a dozen types of dies for the plant.

practice in factories is sometimes directed at solving problems in production. when students learned that some castings of machine tool parts at the wuhan no. 3 machine tool plant were not up to standard owing to green sand moulds, they consulted textbooks on "foundry materials", made investigations and collected data in factories concerned, and then conducted experiments in the laboratory. as a result, the problem was solved. meanwhile the students produced four investigation reports, including "problems arising in casting big parts with green sand moulds".

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Shanghai Workers Speed Up Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 7, 1973)

"we've got to seize every minute in building socialism and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work," said workers of a workshop of the shanghai no. 5 pharmaceutical plant.

the plant decided early this year to build a workshop to produce a new kind of anti-t.b. drug. the project would take nine months and need an investment of 100,000 yuan (rmb). however, workers of the no. 3 workshop argued that they could still tap production potential and need neither so much time nor such a large sum of money. with the support of the leadership, they made the necessary machines with discarded material and installed them in their workshops. they turned out the medicine in march this year with one fifth of the planned investment.

this is but one of the countless incidents showing how workers in this leading industrial centre are carrying out the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." the city's gross industrial output in the first three months of this year was an all-time record. production of steel, tractors, mining equipment and other major projects increased sharply, compared with the same 1972 period.

to make every converter produce one more heat of steel per shift, workers of the no. 2 converter shop of the no. 1 iron and steel plant decided to shorten the time in between two heats by one minute. this would require the workers on six processes, from collecting samples of the first heat to feeding molten iron for the next, to act in still closer co-ordination. "we put up the shop in 47 days in 1958," the workers said, "and surely we can do this under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

a vigorous mass drive started. the workers volunteered to spend one or two hours before or after shift perfecting their skills through individual or joint exercises. at the same time, iron-smelting workers and others devised ways to increase output to keep pace with steelmaking. by joint efforts, the workers saved the minute and turned out one more heat of steel per shift. the workshop, which surpassed its designed capacity by well over 50 per cent last year, produced 13.3 per cent more steel in the first quarter of this year than in the same 1972 period.

as china's oldest industrial centre, shanghai has renovated a big portion of its old equipment to tap production potential. the workers have their own saying: "we carry out the party's policy of self-reliance, and we can accomplish anything."

a good example is set by the shanghai no. 11 printing and dyeing mill, an old plant with 700 workers. the workers made a complete set of sophisticated machines for processing polyester textiles. they welded 500 odd pieces of stainless steel and made a major equipment, a 26.5-cubic-metre oxygen bleaching chamber. they saved two tons of stainless steel allocated them by the state. "give it to others who need it most," they said.

it is in this manner that many old textile mills have been transformed. the city's 1972 polyester output was three times that of 1971. output in the first quarter of this year was 88 per cent more than that in the same 1972 period.

workers of the tungfeng (east wind) insecticide plant would not wait for new factory buildings and equipment when they were asked to produce a highly effective, low toxic insecticide. they made 60 pieces of equipment, built an improvised workshop with reeds and bamboo, and turned out the insecticide, all in 80 days. "difficulties and hardships are nothing, we must speed up socialist construction," they said.

this spirit of self-reliance is a guiding principle for the shanghai workers in their endeavour to carry out the party's general line for building socialism. the mass movement to increase production and practise economy is more vigorous than ever. apart from fulfilling their tasks with flying colours, workers of the shanghai shaped steel tubes plant made 400 tests and turned out 100 tiny shaped tubes, each weighing only one gramme, with a special hydraulic press they had built themselves. the shanghai refractory materials plant has made a series of automatic machines over the past few months. the shanghai steam turbine plant, which fulfilled last year's production plan for power plant steam turbines three months ahead of time, has made many technical innovations since the beginning of this year. the city's output of such turbines in the first quarter of this year was 50 per cent more than the same 1972 period.

RAINFALL

Timely Rain in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

a timely rain in northern china's hopei, shantung, honan and liaoning provinces and peking and tientsin areas over the past two days added moisture to the soil for spring sowing and the growth of wheat.

according to the central weather station, the rainfall averaged 10 to 30 mm in honan, the greater part of shantung, central hopei and eastern liaoning, 31 mm in tientsin, 22 mm in peking and less than 10 mm in other areas.

part of northern china had had little rain since spring set in. big winds and the generally high temperature increased the evaporation. the rain in the past two days, plus an earlier rain on april 30, greatly improved the situation.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Delegation Returns to Peking from Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

the algerian delegation led by colonel mohamed ben-ahmed, member of the revolutionary council, returned to peking by special plane this afternoon after a visit to the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in the company of kang lin, deputy commander of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army.

algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab who went with the delegation on the visit returned aboard the same plane.

the delegation arrived in urumchi from peking on may 4. it then drove to shihhotzu land reclamation centre in the company of chang chieh-cheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. sinkiang units and commander of the sinkiang production and construction corps. the guests inspected the fields, water control works, tree belts, an orchard, stock-breeding and poultry farms, a factory, a school and a hospital. they talked cordially with leading members and fighters of the centre.

yesterday evening, a banquet in honour of the algerian guests was given by tsao ssu-ming, a leading member of the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. sinkiang units. after the banquet, they saw a performance of national songs and dances.

on their arrival and departure from urumchi, the algerian guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the regional revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. sinkiang units and the urumchi municipal revolutionary committee including tsao ssu-ming, sung chih-ho, szutuyiaimaiti, tsaotanov, chang chieh-cheng and amutungniyatzu.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Professor Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, met and had a friendly conversation with the austrian endocrinologist professor karl fellinger and his wife here this afternoon. later, hsieh hua gave a banquet in their honour.

present were hsu shou-jen, yu ai-feng, li ching-chang and others.

oswald soukop, second secretary of the austrian embassy here, and his wife were on hand.

professor and mrs. fellinger arrived here on may 5 as guests of the chinese ministry of public health.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

From London to Cardiff--Visit of Chinese Journalists Delegation to Britain

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

following is a story contributed by the chinese journalists delegation on its recent visit to britain:

many and varied are the experiences we chinese journalists gained during our month's stay in britain. we have been entertained in london by leading members of the british government and by welsh miners in the aberdare valley, and travel on to west germany with happy memories of hospitality and friendship extended to the chinese people by the british people. after arriving in london, we went on to visit cambridge, nottingham, cardiff and other cities.

in london, at first sight we felt that in many aspects the old traditions still remain. but as we saw more and investigated the city area, we found that many changes have taken place in recent years. tall buildings ten, twenty and thirty storeys have been built to replace the old two storey dwellings as a result of steadily rising land prices. the number of motor cars has increased tremendously. as a result, traffic jams are frequent and waste gas from the motor traffic pollute the urban air. however, measures taken against pollution are beginning to bear fruit -- and the waters of the very muddy thames

have been purified considerably. we found that the british people are fond of gardening, and enjoyed the sight of the fresh green lawns in the public parks and squares of london, and other british cities. these gardens and lawns help to reduce the dust and noise of the city and the clean air and silence is refreshing to the residents.

in london, sir alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, received the chinese journalists delegation and talked with us in friendly manner. he expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between britain and china and hoped that economic and cultural relations between the two countries would develop. conservative m.p. mrs. wicks received us during a visit to the british parliament, happily recalling her visit to china in 1961. anthony kershaw, british parliamentary under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, gave us a grand reception at lancasterhouse on april 12. he said that the delegation's visit would contribute to the further promotion of the existing friendship between britain and china.

london being the centre of the british news services, we were invited to visit a number of newspaper offices and television stations. we had friendly and cordial talks with many friends in press circles, read many reports on china and on the cultural and economic relations between britain and china in the principal newspapers and saw and heard reports on television. we concluded that the emphasis on reports on china by the british press is a reflection of the growing interest of the british people in events now taking place in china.

we learned something of britain's ancient traditional culture during a visit to cambridge university which was established in the 13th century and stratford upon-avon, home town of shakespeare. at cambridge university, teachers and students of the department of oriental studies were our guides in an inspection of their library which houses a rich collection of chinese books. chinese language courses have been given in the university ever since the beginning of the 19th century. we found that some students in this department had a very good way of pronouncing our language and could talk fluently in chinese. chinese philosophy, chinese literature and chinese archaeology is also being taught and studied in the department. friends at the university have made their contributions to promote cultural exchanges between the peoples of britain and china.

we also visited stratford upon-avon, the home town of shakespeare, and visited the birth place of this world-renowned british dramatist and poet. we saw the furniture he had used and many other valuable relics display in the house. they included a collection of shakespeare's dramas, first published in 1623. half a million british and foreign visitors go there every year. a "shakespeare centre" is established at the side

of the house and its library contains various versions of shakespeare's dramatic works and materials about them issued during the last 300 years. they provide rich references for students of shakespeare.

during our visit to cardiff, peter thomas, british secretary of state for wales, received us and welcomed our visit to wales. when we arrived at ruthin, a small mountain town in north wales, a chinese red star flag flew above its ancient castle. in aberdare, a coalmining settlement in south wales, we met the members of a well-known male chorus group, founded over 50 years ago. we arrived when the group was rehearsing for a singing contest. conducted by mr. james they sang specially for us. at a get-together with them, they later sang some folk songs which we much enjoyed.

when we visited the welsh national museum in cardiff, an official of the museum, mr. leonard hone, came to welcome us. as we entered its front gate, he greeted us in chinese: "how do you do exclamation" he is old, but is determined to learn chinese, although he has no teacher. he showed us his note book where a good many chinese characters are written side by side with their english spelling. as we were leaving the museum we received a note from mr. hone, in which he wrote: "i wish you a pleasant journey".

britain is a highly industrialized country. the friends we contacted in industrial circles during our trip showed great interest in the promotion of economic relations between britain and china. many of them told us that they had pleasant memories of visits to china.

we left britain very much impressed by our trip. the sincere friendship shown by the british people towards the chinese people during our visit is unforgettable. we heartily wish further development of the friendship between our two peoples.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet for Samdech Sihanouk's Trip to African and European Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

premier chou en-lai gave a banquet here this evening in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk who will soon pay a visit to nine african and european countries, and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, who will accompany them on the visit. samdech sihanouk is heading a royal cambodian delegation to senegal, guinea, mali, the congo, albania, mauritania, algeria, yugoslavia and romania.

among the guests at the banquet were penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

present were members of the royal cambodian delegation: sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs and madame sarin chhak, general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol, chea san, minister of justice and judicial reforms, prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom keth kanya, madame kou roun and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state.

also present were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsiang-chien and safudin, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and teng ying-chao, member of the c.p.c. central committee.

premier chou en-lai and samdech sihanouk proposed toasts at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. the central philharmonic society presented "glory to the arab and african brothers" and other songs composed by samdech sihanouk. hosts and guests chatted cordially and drank many toasts, wishing samdech sihanouk a successful tour.

among the distinguished cambodian guests at the banquet were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia chau seng, thiounn mumm, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny

and madame van piny; princess norodom roeungsy and her husband; madame pemme peang; and cambodian ambassador to china tcch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun.

also present were han nien-lung, ma jen-hui, lin chia-mei, huang chieh, chao lan-hsiang, yang teh-chung, liu chien, lu wei-chao, wang chen, chu chuan-hsien, sun hao and li teh-lun.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling were present.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Delegation of "Capitan Avalos" Aviation School Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

a chilean delegation of the school of aviation "capitan avalos" with general of aviation gabriel van schouwen as its leader and commander of squadron carlos jimenez vargas as its deputy leader arrived in peking from kwangchow by air this morning on a friendly visit to china.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by chang chung, lin ping, chu kai-yin, jen hsueh-yao and chang chang, leading members of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, the foreign affairs bureau of the national defence ministry and the foreign affairs group of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and hundreds of p.l.a. air force commanders and fighters.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and his wife were present at the airport.

the chilean delegation arrives in kwangchow yesterday. it was greeted at the airport by liu hsing-lung, chang tai-sung and chen pin, leading members of departments concerned of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

the leading organs of the p.l.a. kwangchow units gave a banquet in honour of the delegation yesterday evening. while in kwangchow, the chilean guests visited the china export commodities fair.

Delegation of Chilean Aviation School Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

hsueh shao-ching, deputy commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the chilean school of aviation "capitan avalos" led by general of aviation gabriel van schouwen and commander of squadron carlos jimenez vargas.

present were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and his wife and embassy officials.

before the banquet, hsueh shao-ching met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chilean guests.

hsueh shao-ching and general gabriel van schouwen proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

hsueh shao-ching praised the chilean government and people under the leadership of president allende for their unremitting efforts and achievements in the struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and 200-nautical-mile ocean rights, defend national resources, develop the national economy and oppose hegemony and power politics.

he said, "china and chile had similar experience of suffering in the past and they are now confronted with the common task of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. we always sympathize with and support each other in our common struggle."

he expressed the conviction that the current visit to china of the delegation would make new contributions to the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

in his toast, general gabriel van schouwen said, "through a visit to the export commodities fair at kwangchow, our delegation has seen the realities of your great country. it has given us a more comprehensive picture of china's efforts and successes in its struggle to break away from dependence on foreign countries and put an end to the underdeveloped state of its economy."

"it has been some time since friendly relations began to develop between our two countries and our two armies," he added. the chilean general of aviation expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples and armies of chile and china would grow constantly.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang chung, lin ping, chu kai-yin, jen hsueh-yao and chang chang.

CHINA AND CONGO

President Ngouabi Receives Chinese Ambassador to Congo

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, May 6, 1973)

president marien ngouabi of the people's republic of the congo received chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien and had a cordial and friendly talk with him here on may 4.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Scientists Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1973)

the well-known danish nuclear physicist aage bohr, professor of niels bohr institute, dr. sven bjornholm, chief of the radiochemical division of the institute, oele maloe, professor of copenhagen university's institute of microbiology, and their wives left here by plane this afternoon to visit other parts of china before leaving for home.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of departments concerned chien san-chiang, pan chun, chao chung-yao, li yi and fang hsin-fang.

j.a.w. paludan, danish ambassador to china, was present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1973)

general ali hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and president of the physical education organization of iran, and his wife arrived here by air tonight on a friendly visit to china. with them are hassan rassouli, secretary general of the iran national olympic committee, and his wife.

they were greeted at the airport by wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh and wang lei, chinese sportsmen and coaches, and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih.

diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy in peking were on hand.

Iranian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, gave a banquet here tonight in honour of general ali hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and president of the physical education organization of iran, and his wife.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended.

among the guests were hassan rassouli, secretary general of the iran national olympic committee, and his wife who have come to china with general kashani; and m. farhang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy, and other embassy officials.

minister wang meng and general kashani spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

wang meng said iran was a country of ancient civilization. he praised the achievements of the iranian government and people, in defending the state sovereignty and building the country under the leadership of his imperial majesty pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran.

"the chinese and iranian peoples have a traditional friendship between them," wang meng said. "the friendly

contacts between sports circles of our two countries over the past few years have added a new chapter to our friendship." he expressed the conviction that general kashani's visit would make new contributions to the friendly relations and cooperation between chinese and iranian sports circles.

general kashani said that iranian-chinese relations dated back to a distant past. "since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, our friendship has developed fruitfully. today, thanks to the great importance attached to them by his imperial majesty pahlavi, the shahanshah, and chairman mao tsetung, the relations between our two countries have entered a new stage," he added.

the iranian general continued: "we have been looking forward to receiving in teheran our friends from chinese sports circles. our aim in staging sports competitions, win or loss, is to strengthen the friendship and unity of the young people of various countries." he toasted the growing contacts between iranian and chinese sports circles.

present at the banquet were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua and wang lei, representatives of chinese sportsmen and coaches, and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Yu-hsun Meet Japanese Biologists in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy, met and feted a delegation of japanese applied biologists here this evening. they had cordial and friendly conversations.

leader of the delegation is sadakichi kishimoto, former professor at the department of forestry of tokyo university of education, and adviser of the delegation is saburo tamura, professor at the department of agricultural chemistry of the university of tokyo.

present on the occasion were members of the japanese delegation keiko kamito, hiroshi ito, rokuro sato, tetsuo takematsu and tomoo hosoda; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists, including pan chun, kuo hsing-hsien, chien tso-po, wu chung-lun, tsai pang-hua, hsu yun-tien, chung chih-hsiung, chang lung-hsiang, tsui cheng and tsui tai-shan.

the japanese delegation arrived here on may 3 at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

Japanese Minister of Posts and Tele-Communications Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 7, 1973)

chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and tele-communications, his wife and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left kwangchow for home this morning.

they were seen off at the railway station by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the japanese guests arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by air yesterday. they were honoured at a banquet given yesterday evening by liu tien-fu. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests toasted the signing of the agreement on laying a sea-bed cable between the two countries and hoped that the friendship between the two peoples would be constantly strengthened and developed.

the japanese guests visited the china export commodities fair while in kwangchow.

Hua Kuo-feng and Hao Chung-shih Meet Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

hua kuo-feng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, and hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese agronomical society, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese delegation to china of nationwide representatives of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association. leader of the delegation is saburo kuribayashi, director of the association and chairman of the national federation of unions of peasants away from home for work, deputy leader is taro yamaguchi, director of the peasants and fishermen bureau of the japanese socialist party, and secretary general is eiju iino, general secretary of the yamagata prefectural federation of farmers' union.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yun and li yung-kai.

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

the noted japanese actor chojuro kawarazaki, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife, noted actress shizui kawarazaki, wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by plane today.

present at the airport to see them off were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned lin lin, yuan shih-hai, tu chin-fang, li fu-teh and wei chien-yeh.

yang chi gave a farewell dinner for the japanese friends yesterday evening.

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Continues Visit to Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 7, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association is now visiting different parts of japan in four groups and was accorded warm welcome from the japanese people everywhere.

liao cheng-chih, leader, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, and other members of the delegation visited on may 5 a factory of the hitachi shipbuilding and engineering company in sakai of osaka. they met the trade union leaders of the factory and gave their kind regards to the workers.

this group left osaka yesterday evening for the spa hakone. they were warmly seen-off at the railway station by 200 persons including the governor of osaka, japanese friends of various circles and chinese residents in japan.

chu tu-nan, chou li-chin, and their party arrived at niigata, the biggest japanese city on the coast of the japan sea, and capital of niigata prefecture from nagano prefecture on may 5. they were warmly welcomed at the railway station by over 200 people of various circles including the niigata prefectural governor, the niigata mayor, secretary general of the welcome committee, leading members of political parties, trade unions and organizations for japan-china friendship, the local korean and chinese residents.

they paid a visit to a village in the hills on may 6. the entire village turned out to welcome their chinese guests. dozens of students learning chinese in the prefecture also came to the village to welcome the delegation. the peasants shook hands and chatted cordially with their chinese friends. they feted the chinese with traditional local food. the chinese-learning students presented the delegation a silk banner with the inscription "long live the friendship between the people of japan and china exclamation"

on the evening of may 6 the niigata prefectural welcome committee arranged a grand cocktail party at niigata city in honour of the chinese guests. in a very enthusiastic atmosphere over 1,000 people including personages of various circles, the local korean and chinese residents had a get-together with the chinese representatives.

in his speech at the party the prefectural governor shiro watari said that the people of niigata prefecture, birthplace of prime minister tanaka, feel very happy that after the prime minister took office diplomatic relations with china were restored, and it is a big happy event of historical significance. the governor said that it is affirmed in the japan-china joint statement that friendly

relations between the two countries should be further developed in order to defend peace in asia and the world. this fully reflected the aspirations of the people of niigata prefecture.

chu tu-nan and the niigata mayor also delivered speeches at the party.

at the cocktail party full of friendly atmosphere, over 100 japanese friends donned in their festival best gave a song and dance performance for the delegation. hao liang, member of the delegation and peking opera singer, also sang a selection from "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and japanese folk songs.

shaking hands at the cocktail party with the members of the delegation, two blind men said: "we cannot see you, but please accept our welcome to you. please convey our regards to the chinese blind men." a japanese peasant attended the cocktail party with pictures painted by his children. he asked a member of the delegation to bring these pictures to the chinese children.

on the morning of may 5, the delegation had cordial talks with the peasants in a village of nagano prefecture.

li su-wen, chao cheng-hung and their party visited a village in akita prefecture on may 5. they dropped in on peasant families to have cordial chats with the hosts. they had lunch with more than 30 peasants in the village. the hosts and guests exchanged informations about the agricultural production and peasant life in their own countries.

the governor of akita prefecture arranged a reception on the evening in honour of the chinese delegates.

on may 6 they went from akita, known for its liquor, to aomori, known for its apples. they were warmly welcomed by the governor of aomori prefecture, the mayor of aomori city and personages of various circles.

a luncheon and a cocktail party were arranged by the aomori prefectural welcome committee in honour of the delegates on the same day.

ma chun-ku, yu hui-yung and their party, now on a visit in western japan, came to sasebo on may 5. a cocktail party was given in their honour that evening.

speaking at the party the mayor of sasebo ichizo tsuji expressed the determination of the citizens of his city to maintain friendly relations with the chinese people from generation to generation.

members of the delegation visited nagasaki city on may 6. the nagasaki prefectural committee for welcoming the chinese delegation held a grand cocktail party in honour of the chinese guests. present on the occasion were over 1,300 people including local korean and chinese residents.

the vice-governor of nagasaki prefecture said at the party: "nagasaki prefecture and china have had age-old mutual contacts in economic and cultural affairs. the nagasaki people have particularly cordial sentiments towards the chinese people."

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

foreign minister gaston thorn of the grand duchy of luxembourg gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife; vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua; minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, and assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin.

on hand were netherlands ambassador to china and mrs. j. vixseboxse, belgian ambassador to china and mrs. jacques groothaert, and distinguished luxembourg guests accompanying the foreign minister on his china visit.

proposing a toast at the banquet, foreign minister thorn said that his talks with minister chi peng-fei and long discussion with premier chou en-lai in china were very beneficial. though the two countries were different politically, economically and in their systems," we have found during the talks in the past three days something which plays the main and decisive role," he said. "this is beneficial to the future of the people of our two countries, to coexistence and to the defence of world peace. we are greatly encouraged by this."

in his toast, foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "during foreign minister gaston thorn's visit in china, premier chou en-lai met and had a friendly and unconstrained conversation with him. we have held frank talks on international issues of common interest and on the further

development of our bilateral relations. all this has helped deepen our mutual understanding and contributed positively to the future development of the friendly relations between our two countries." he asked foreign minister gaston thorn to convey the friendship of the chinese people to the luxembourg people.

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Sees Acrobatic Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1973)

foreign minister gaston thorn and other distinguished guests from the grand duchy of luxembourg, accompanied by chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, saw a performance by the peking acrobatic troupe here tonight.

among the audience were netherlands ambassador to china and mrs. j. vixseboxse, and belgian ambassador to china and mrs. j. groothaert.

the performance began with the acrobats waving flowers and colourful streamers as a tribute to the distinguished luxembourg guests.

the programme included feet dexterity, wire walking, headstands on chairs, cycling stunts, plate-spinning, balancing jars on heads and the lion dance. the performance was warmly applauded.

among the audience were also ti fu-tsai, a member of the cultural group under the state council, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Kim Song Ae Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 6, 1973)

kim song ae, chairman of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, gave a banquet last evening in honour of the visiting chinese women's delegation with tsai shu-mei as leader and lo chiu-yueh as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were hwang sun hui, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim duk ran, general secretary, and ho chang suk, ryu un bo, li jong sun and kang gwan son, secretaries, of the central committee of the democratic women's union; and yang sun do, chairman of the pyongyang municipal committee of the democratic women's union.

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim, other diplomatic officials, of the chinese embassy were also present.

kim duk ran expressed warm welcome to the chinese women's delegation on behalf of the korean women.

she said, "no force can break the friendship and unity between the people and women of korea and china because they were personally forged and have been strengthened and developed by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people."

she pointed out, "the chinese people and women have turned old china into a new, powerful socialist country by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china headed by him. they have made great achievements in all domains of domestic and foreign policies. the chinese people and women who have been further tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution are bringing about a new upsurge in socialist revolution and in all aspects of socialist construction to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth at the ninth congress of the communist party of china and the second plenary session of the ninth central committee."

"the korean people and women", she stated, "regard as their own and rejoice over all the achievements of the fraternal chinese people and the chinese women. they wish the chinese people and women more brilliant victories in their struggle in the days to come."

tsai shu-mei then spoke at the banquet. she extended wholehearted thanks to the cordial hospitality the korean comrades accorded the delegation.

she spoke highly of the merits the korean women have performed in the cause for the liberation of the fatherland, in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung. she said, "the korean women have set to the chinese women a brilliant example of dauntless revolutionary will and militant spirit."

she said: "the chinese people and women much value the revolutionary friendship which was personally created and nursed by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"no force can break this great friendship. the chinese people and women will firmly unite for ever with the korean comrades-in-arms and fight and win victory together with them in the future in the joint struggle, following the teachings of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people."

the speeches were punctuated with warm applause.

korean artistes sang chinese and korean revolutionary songs.

the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Ocean Shipping Delegation Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

a five-member chinese ocean shipping delegation led by chang kung-chen, general manager of the china ocean shipping company, left here by train today on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the foreign transportation corporation of the d.p.r.k.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan National Dance Ensemble Leaves Peking for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

the pakistan national dance ensemble led by zia mohyeddin, noted film actor and leader of the song and dance ensemble of the pakistan international airlines, left here for tientsin by train this morning after its performance tour in peking.

warm friendship between the peoples and literary and art workers of china and pakistan filled the railway station today. the well-wishers beat drums and cymbals and warmly shook hands with the pakistan artists, wishing that they would come to peking again. the literary and art workers of the two countries cheered: "long live the friendship between china and pakistan exclamation"

present to see the dance ensemble off were ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; liu ching-tang, member of the cultural group under the state council; and leading members of other departments concerned, including yeh cheng-chang, liu hsi-lin and hsing jen-hsien.

also present were bakhtiar ali, counsellor of the pakistan embassy in peking, and s.r. rahman, china manager of pakistan international airlines.

during its stay here the pakistan national dance ensemble gave three performances and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" played by the china dance drama troupe. they had a friendly meeting with the chinese dancers. they also visited the palace museum and toured the great wall and the ting ling (one of the ming tombs).

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Journalists from Democratic Yemen Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

the journalists' delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by khaled omer bagunaid, director of the aden news agency, was honoured at a banquet hosted by peking journalistic circles here this evening.

ahmed aidroos fadaq, charge d'affaires ad interim of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking, and his wife and other embassy officials were among the guests at the banquet.

chang chi-chih, first deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and delegation leader khaled omer bagunaid proposed toasts at the banquet to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples and journalists of china and democratic yemen.

among those present at the banquet were leading members of peking journalistic circles and various organizations teng kang, peng hua, wang pu-ching and chen chun.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Trade Mission Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

the visiting philippine trade mission with wigberto p. clavecilla, president of the chamber of commerce of the philippines, as its chairman and dominador i. lim, director of the chamber of commerce, as its vice-chairman left peking by train yesterday afternoon on a visit to nanking and shanghai in the company of wang ju-kun, a leading member of the liaison department of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the philippine guests were seen off at the railway station by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and liu jo-ming, fu hsing and other leading members of departments concerned.

during its stay in peking, the mission exchanged views with the china council for the promotion of international trade on further developing trade between china and the philippines, and discussed trade with chinese national import and export corporations. it joined peking people in may day gala parties and visited a factory, a people's commune and places of interest.

wigberto p. clavecilla, chairman of the mission, gave a reciprocal banquet on the evening of may 5. among those present were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and li chuan, lu wei-chao, hsi yeh-sheng and sung wei-pin, leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

the twentyfive-member delegation of the swedish-chinese friendship federation led by nils olof ericsson left here today for a visit to shenyang and other parts of china before leaving for home.

the delegation arrived in china on april 20. later it visited tientsin, soochow and shanghai where it took part in the may day celebrations.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1973)

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife wang ti-cheng gave a dirner here this evening for max petitpierre, former head of the political department of switzerland, and his wife.

present at the dinner were leading members of departments concerned chou chiu-yeh and wang pen-tso.

also present were swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife.

the swiss guests arrived in peking yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Meets American Columnist

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had an unconstrained conversation yesterday with american columnist marquis w. childs of "st. louis post-dispatch" and his wife, who are on a visit to china.

present was peng hua, director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

Hsieh Hua Meets American Doctor in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, met with dr. benjamin spock, a well-known american pediatrician, and his wife here today. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned wu jui-ping, hsu shou-jen and lin chen.

the american guests arrived here on may 1 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 18, 1973 No. 5377

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CYL CONGRESSES

CYL Congresses Held and New CYL Leading Organs Formed in Hopei, Shensi, Kansu and Kweichow

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, May 5, 1973) Recently, Hopei, Shensi, Kansu and Kweichow provinces have separately called CYL congresses, summed up and exchanged experience on CYL work and discussed future tasks. The 6th CYL Hopei Provincial Committee, the 5th CYL Shensi Provincial Committee, the 4th CYL Kansu Provincial Committee and the 5th CYL Kweichow Provincial Committee have been elected and come into being. The CYL congresses held in these four provinces have been meetings for carrying out education in ideology and political line and education in revolutionary traditions, meetings of "uniting to win still greater victories."

Liu Tzu-hou (刘子厚), First Secretary of the CCP Hopei Provincial Committee, Li Jui-shan (李瑞山), First Secretary of the CCP Shensi Provincial Committee, Hsien Heng-han (冼恒汉), First Secretary of the CCP Kansu Provincial Committee and Lu Jui-lin (鲁瑞林), responsible person of the CCP Kweichow Provincial Committee, separately attended the CYL congresses of these four provinces. They extended warm congratulations to the congresses and exhorted the broad masses of CYL members and young people to study works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works diligently, to take an active part in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, to embark firmly on the road of integration with workers and peasants, and to advance triumphantly in the direction indicated by the great leader Chairman Mao.

The CYL congresses of these four provinces were held separately during the period from April 24 through May 4. While the congresses were in session, the delegates present conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important instructions on the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement and his brilliant

works such as "Orientation of the Youth Movement," penetratingly criticized the ultra-Rightist essence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their fallacies and crimes of opposing the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by young people, their integration with workers and peasants and their taking the road of being both red and expert. As a result, they raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Full of revolutionary heroism, delegates to the congresses reviewed and freely talked about the fighting course and the excellent situation of youth work in these four provinces. They said: During the period of the democratic revolution, Chairman Mao already pointed out the orientation for the youth movement. Initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, the great proletarian cultural revolution again has opened a broad road for integration of the broad masses of young people with workers and peasants. In the past few years, hundreds of thousands of educated youths have gone to the countryside in these provinces to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. They are growing up healthily in the vast countryside and making contributions toward socialist revolution and construction.

The congresses issued calls separately, asking CYL organizations at all levels in these four provinces to organize under the Party's leadership the broad masses of youths to read and study seriously, to take an active part in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, to carry out the Party's various proletarian policies, to embark firmly on the road of integration with workers and peasants, to go all out and aim high, to promote the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and to do their utmost to accomplish the various fighting tasks assigned them by the Party.

While the congresses were in session, delegates from these four provinces carried out many educational activities. The delegates of Hopei Province visited the place in Hsipop'o in P'ingshan hsien where Chairman Mao had lived and the former site of the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party. The delegates of Shensi Province visited the Memorial Hall of the Office of the 8th Route Army in Sian and heard reports made by Yang Pu-hao and Hao Shu-ts'ai, labor heroes, special grade, in the former Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia borders. All members of the CYL Kansu Proviucial Committee paid a visit to the revolutionary martyrs' mausoleum on Hualin Hill and heard stories of the revolutionary martyrs' heroic deeds told by Wang Lien-sheng, a people's hero, first grade. The delegates of Kweichow Province went to Tsunyi and visited the former site of the Tsunyi Conference, the Exhibition Hall of the Tsunyi Conference and the place where Chairman Mao lived while in Tsunyi. Through these activities, the delegates received in-depth class education, line education and education in revolutionary traditions.

In the light of the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause as laid down by Chairman Mao, and after full preparation and consultation, the delegates to the CYL congresses of these four provinces elected and formed their respective CYL provincial leading organs. Through election and with the approval by the respective Party provincial committees, Pai Yü-lan (f. 柏玉兰) was secretary and Chang Pao-heng (张宝恒),

Hsing Yen-tzu (f.邢燕子), Wang Hung-lien (王洪廉), Hsü Wei-ching (f.徐卫京) and Li Yen-kuo (f.李彦果) were deputy secretaries of the CYL Hopei Provincial Committee; Han Chih-kang (韩志刚) was secretary and Pu K'e-i (卜克义), Lo Chen-hsiang (罗振祥), Yang Meng-yün (f.杨梦云) and Su Chien-kuo (f.粟建国) were deputy secretaries of the CYL Shensi Provincial Committee; Liu Hsing-pang (刘兴邦), T'ang Chien-i (唐建宜), Hsü Jui-lan (f.许瑞兰) and Ch'en Chien-lan (f.陈建兰) were secretaries and Ma Hsiao-hua (馬小华), Ma Ch'eng-hua (馬成华) and Chang Hsiu-lan (f.張秀兰) were deputy secretaries of the CYL Kansu Provincial Committee; Wang Ch'i-wen (王期文, Miao nationality) and Li Yüan-tung (李元栋) were secretaries and Ch'en Pao-hung (f.陈保红), Hsü Ch'ing-yü (徐庆玉), Ch'en Hsien (陈贤) and Wang Wan-ju (f.王婉如) were deputy secretaries of the CYL Kweichow Provincial Committee.

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CADRE EDUCATION

Lead the Broad Masses of Cadres To Embark Firmly on the "May 7" Road

by

the Party Committee of the Urban Construction and Housing Management Bureau of Tungch'eng Ch'ü, Peking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1973)

In the past two years, under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," we perseveringly adhered to the policy of letting the leading cadres go in the fore and lead the broad masses to the "May 7" road. After going through tempering in the "May 7" cadre school or in the rural production teams, large groups of cadres have gone through a deep change in their mental outlook, and a new atmosphere has also appeared in office work. We deeply feel that to reinforce building of the Party and building of political power, the Party organizations must lead the broad masses of cadres to embark firmly on the "May 7" road.

Distinguish Clearly between the Lines, Be Resolute

At the beginning, we did not understand sufficiently clearly the vital significance of making the cadres embark on the "May 7" road, and the leading cadres did not play their leading role very well.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his series of teachings on education for cadres and roundly criticized the revisionist fallacies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on the problem of education for cadres, thereby distinguishing more clearly between Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres and the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on the education for cadres. We came to understand that: Cadres' embarkation on the "May 7" road is the most radical rupture with such revisionist fallacies as "self-cultivation behind closed doors" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. To bring up and educate cadres in accordance with Chairman Mao's line of education for cadres, we must lead the cadres to embark on the "May 7" road.

We also analyzed the change in the cadres which took place after they had gone to the "May 7" cadre schools or rural production teams to receive tempering. We reviewed the bitter lessons of mistakes of the line learned by some cadres because they had long been alienated from politics, reality and the masses and lived in extravagance before the great proletarian cultural revolution. From the comparison between the experiences of the positive and the negative sides, we learned really that: The line in accordance with which we educate the cadres is a major problem relating to whether we practice Marxism

or revisionism. Leading the broad masses of cadres to take the "May 7" road is an important measure in preventing and opposing revisionism.

Achieving unified thinking, the Party committee was determined to grasp seriously the leading of cadres to take the "May 7" road as a matter of major importance. Proceeding from the point of helping the broad masses of cadres raise their consciousness of line struggle, we organized the cadres of the whole bureau to study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" repeatedly, to criticize the revisionist line of education for cadres pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and to appreciate penetratingly the important meaning of letting cadres take the "May 7" road. All comrades of the bureau ranging from the leading members of the Party committee to the basic-level cadres continued to raise their consciousness of taking the "May 7" road.

Leaders Go in the Fore, Backbone Elements Are Admitted with Priority

In the course of selecting and recommending cadres to the "May 7" cadre school, we practiced the method of "leaders go in the fore, backbone elements are admitted with priority." All approached the necessity of taking the "May 7" road from the high plane of line struggle. The leading members of the Party committee vied with one another in enrolling themselves for the cadre school. Some comrades asked permission from the ch'ü Party committee time and again to allow them to go first. The leaders and the backbone elements of various units also actively seized all opportunities to go first to receive tempering in the cadre school.

The practice of the method of "leaders go in the fore, backbone elements are admitted with priority" sometimes comes into contradiction with the current tasks. In our opinion, people should look farther into the future when handling this problem. For the purpose of educating and elevating the cadres and carrying out the current tasks with still better results, the leading cadres and the backbone elements should be given priority where possible in carrying out study and receiving tempering.

The Party committee once decided to recommend the secretary of the Party general branch of a team of cleaners for study in the cadre school. The several committee members of this Party general branch called on the Party committee many times, saying: "Our unit has been initiated not long ago and our Party general branch has just been set up. What shall we do if our No. 1 man is taken away?" We explained to these comrades that they should not confine their view to the needs of the current tasks and they should also take the future work into consideration. At the same time, the bureau charged one of its leading cadres to help them make proper arrangements for their work. Another member of the Party general branch was then appointed to supervise the work as a whole. The members of the Party general branch were also taught to bring the collective leading role of the Party general branch committee into play as the "squad."

Members of the Party general branch said happily: "Letting the secretary carry out study and receive tempering in the cadre school is for the purpose

of enabling him to lead us better to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the future. We must do our work well so that the secretary will concentrate attention on studying in the cadre school." Later, facts showed that this arrangement not only gave this Party general branch secretary a good chance to study, but also gave other members of the Party general branch very good training.

Up to the present, with the exception of one, all leading members of the Party committee have gone to study and receive tempering in the cadre school; 14 of the 17 secretaries of Party branches of basic-level units of the whole bureau have studied in the cadre school. The leading cadres and backbone elements go in the fore to study in cadre school, effectively inspiring the broad masses of cadres. The cadres say: "With the Party committee showing us the way and the leaders setting examples for us, we are more determined to take the 'May 7" road." Ever since the cadre school of our ch'ü started training in-service cadres by rotation, our bureau has selected more and more people to study in it one term after another. Two-thirds of the cadres of the bureau-level offices have gone to receive tempering in "May 7" cadre school or in rural production teams. Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" is imprinted deeply in the minds of the people. Taking the "May 7" road and entering the "May 7" cadre school has become the conscious action of the broad masses of cadres of the whole bureau.

Make A Success of the Ideological and Political Work on Members of the Cadre School

The task of the Party committee is not just to select and recommend cadres for study in the cadre school. In the past few years, we have carried out ideological and political work on members of the cadre school in the light of the instructions of the ch'ü Party committee and the requirements of the cadre school. Our method is: Carry out ideological mobilization well before the cadres enter the school. Pay attention to examining their conditions and giving them help in the course of study. The cadres report on their conditions of study when they return to their offices, and are given rigid tests.

The Party committee ruled that before the cadres went to the cadre school, their offices must hold study classes to help them raise their understanding and rectify their attitude toward study. We discovered that some basic-level leading cadres thought that attending a cadre school meant "going to do manual labor to avoid mental labor" and said that "in their units, they 'were busy as soon as they opened their eyes and until the light was turned out' every day."

In view of this idea, we organized all in the study class to study emphatically Chairman Mao's teaching, "At present, some people have gone to factories and the countryside. As a result, some of them make achievements and some gain nothing. This involves a problem of stand or a problem of attitude," and made them understand fully that when they were in the "May 7" cadre school, they must in no way seek "comfort" and only by studying and receiving tempering arduously could they remold their world outlook successfully. Once ideological mobilization was carried out well before the cadres went to school, they would consciously receive tempering when they were in the school.

When the cadres were studying in school, we adopted many methods to cooperate with the school in educating them. For instance, we sent some leading cadres to visit them in the school and give them prompt help in solving ideological problems; the cadres were required to report on the conditions of their study to the leaders of their units, so that their leaders might give them encouragement and help. At the same time, we paid attention to doing ideological work on the family dependents of the cadres who studied in the school and helped them solve some actual difficult problems, so that these cadres might study with all their heart.

At the end of each term of study, the cadres reported to the leaders and all other cadres of their units on what they had gained in the course of study. We also selected models from among them and asked them to make reports to the meetings of cadres of the whole bureau. The leaders placed their hopes and demands on them and urged them to consolidate and develop their achievements made in study and tempering.

Office Change Their Style of Work

The "May 7" road indicated by Chairman Mao rejuvenates some old cadres with revolutionary youth. New cadres work with greater vigor and vitality and the offices change their style of work.

For instance: After coming to the city, an old cadre who joined in the revolution during the period of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression was poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and was long alienated from politics, reality and the masses, and his revolutionary will weakened. He was criticized by the masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

After reading and study in the cadre school and after participating in labor training and seeing the spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the basic-level cadres in fighting against hardships and wholeheartedly following the great leader Chairman Mao to make revolution, he learned an impressive lesson. Upon returning to his office, he was elected a deputy secretary of the Party committee. In doing his work, he persevered in making investigation and study and went on his own initiative into the basic level to maintain ties with the masses. He won praises from the masses of workers.

After receiving training in the cadre school, some of the cadres who formerly were alienated from the masses generally strengthened their ideological feelings with the laboring people. A young woman cadre had long lived in the city and was accustomed to a pampered life. When she came to the cadre school, the leadership sent her to feed pigs. At first, she objected to this job for its being dirty and the bad smell and for the reason that she was afraid of pigs. But, she saw that the poor and lower-middle peasants took such good care of the pigs and never took heed of the dirt and the bad smell. After careful observation and comparison, she discovered that her world outlook was incorrect. After that, she learned humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants, learned from their lofty ideal of raising pigs and doing farming for the revolutionary cause, and their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. She changed ideologically and

in feeling and took good care of the pigs. After study and training in the cadre school, she strengthened her labor viewpoint and mass viewpoint and cultivated the style of hard work and plain living. When she returned to her office, her comrades agreed that she had gone through a tremendous change.

Coming back one group after another from the cadre school to their offices, the cadres bring with them one revolutionary, new style after another. All feel that, compared with the past, the cadres are more conscious in reading and study, work in a more down-to-earth way, pay greater attention to maintaining ties with the masses and making investigations. These changes have deep-going and far-reaching significance.

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's Thought As A Guide to the Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Style

- Members of the Party committee of Taiyuan Municipal First Motor Transport Company seriously carry out reading and study

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 5, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan, May 4, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, members of the Party committee of Taiyuan Municipal First Motor Transport Company seriously tackle works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works and lay hold of the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the unfolding of penetrating revolutionary mass criticism. Consciousness of the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is raised. An impetus is given to development in revolution and production. Last year this company fulfilled the state's plan 35 days ahead of schedule with regard to the volume of cargo transportation. For the first quarter of this year, it again overfulfilled its transportation task.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, Taiyuan Municipal First Motor Transport Company for a time showed lack of close coordination between reading and criticism of revisionism. This interfered with the penetrating development of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. Later, members of the Party committee reviewed Chairman Mao's various teachings, including "Read and study seriously and master Marxism." It was realized that only by seriously reading books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to the criticize-revisionism struggle could we consciously raise the ability to distinguish true from false Marxism and consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and guide the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign toward greater depths.

Thereafter, by seizing every opportunity for study, they squeezed time out by every means for criticism of revisionism and rectification of style in close relation with the study of works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works. For instance, in criticizing every reactionary fallacy spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they seriously studied relevant writings by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and acquainted themselves with the way the revolutionary teacher taught and how swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type made distortions and alterations, and energetically strived for the application of Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods to the penetrating criticism of the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign in Taiyuan Municipal First Motor Transport Company deepens continuously. Through reading and study and

the criticism of revisionism, the leading members of the Party committee of the company further draw a line of distinction between the correct line and the erroneous line and further strengthened leadership over the Party's various tasks.

The Party committee members seriously studied the relevant chapters in works of Marx and Lenin on the relations between politics and the economy and reviewed Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "Unity between politics and economy, between politics and technique--this is without a shadow of doubt. Such is the case every year and the same is true forever."

They vigorously criticized the fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type which set politics in opposition to the economy and thoroughly exposed the latter's vicious aim of making a vain attempt to replace proletarian politics with bourgeois politics. Their consciousness of putting proletarian politics in command of economic work was raised. They constantly went deep into the midst of basic levels to make investigations and studies and, in a practical way, strengthened leadership over production.

At one time, the regulations and systems of this company were less than sound. Many old workers made criticisms and suggestions. In the light of correct mass opinion, the Party committee established and rounded out in various workshops such regulations and systems as strengthening of vehicle maintenance, reduction of fuel and oil consumption, saving on tire wear, etc. In various workshops and various shifts and groups, such systems as responsibility on the job, attendance checking, quality inspection, equipment maintenance and management, etc., were rounded out. This made for a marked improvement in the level of business management.

Through the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style, leading members of the Party committee of this company have further fostered the idea, "The masses are the real heroes." They firmly trust and rely on the masses in the proper handling of socialist business. The company has over 90 old vehicles with an average mileage of over 550,000 kilometers. The cars were damaged to a relatively large degree but due to the shortage of required spare parts, overhauls could not be made for many years.

In the past, under the influence of the "idea of the masses being backward" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some people always felt themselves incapable of producing spare parts. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the members of the Party committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's writings about practice first and about the masses being the real heroes. The idealist conception of history about heroes making history advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was vigorously criticized. It was realized that the masses of people were a source of infinite creativeness and that only by firmly and unswervingly trusting and relying on the masses can we manage the socialist enterprise well.

Therefore, they aroused the masses to think out ways and means and to make spare parts on their own. After over one year of testing, they overcame

multiple difficulties and successively turned out over 20 kinds or over 1,950 pieces of motor parts including fly-wheel gear links, oil pumps, etc. Apart from providing for its own needs, the company gave other units support. With the maintenance and repairing conditions improving, now these old cars of many years were again put back on the road. This helped toward the better fulfillment of the transportation task.

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INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Energetically Organize League Members and Youths To Read and Study Seriously and Make Penetrating Criticism

- The League organization of Nanning Agricultural Machinery Works acts with close attention to the Party's central work; the broad masses of League members and youths gradually raise their ability to distinguish true from false Marxism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, May 5, 1973) With close attention to the Party's central work, the League organization of the Agricultural Machinery Factory of Nanning, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region energetically organizes League members and other youths to read and study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao seriously and to unfold penetrating revolutionary mass criticism. Consciousness of the broad masses of young workers is raised. In the past more than one year, eight fine League members have joined the Communist Party and 95 the Communist Youth League.

Since last year, in line with the factory Party committee's arrangements for various stages of the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort, the League committee of this factory has formulated work plans geared to the features of youth. The League committee makes use of the time for organized life of the CYL organization and spare time to organize League members and youths to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and to educate League members and young activists in the need of plunging into the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign.

To lay hold of the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in making criticism, the factory League committee arouses League members and youths to investigate in the factory and in neighboring production teams the conditions of realistic class struggle and the excellent situation in industrial and agricultural development. The young people are helped to cite vivid facts in exposing the reactionary essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and recognizing their true features. They are thus enabled to receive education and raise their consciousness of line struggle.

With the penetrating development of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the League members and other youths of this factory have initially acquired a habit of reading. But a small number of League members and youths have showed a sentiment of shrinking from difficulties in the study of works by Marx and Lenin. To counter this situation, the factory League committee has successively called three meetings to exchange experience in serious reading, and summed up and popularized advanced typical experiences.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the young female workers study-Marxism-Leninism group of the foundry shift of the casting workshop persevere in utilizing spare time to tackle seriously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, and to apply the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods in criticizing the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. In criticizing the "theory of genius," members of the group studied the relevant chapters in Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other philosophical works. Unfolded was a discussion on the subject "Man's knowledge and talent are inherent or acquired." Through study and criticism, it was realized that man's knowledge and talent was acquired in practice and continuously elevated in practice. This is a fundamental principle of the Marxist materialist theory of reflection.

The League committee of the factory summed up this study group's experience and further stimulated League members and youths to serious reading and study associated with the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style. Now, the whole factory has established 18 youth spare-time groups for the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao. They have read through the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's five philosophical works and applied revolutionary theory and living facts in criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' reactionary fallacies. Mass criticism special columns for 15 terms were successively produced plus over 400 mass criticism pieces. With the continuous deepening of revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of League members and youths have gradually raised their ability to distinguish true from false Marxism.

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YOUNG WORKERS

An Engineering Team in Hopei Relies on Old Workers To Strengthen Ideological Education for Young Workers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang) In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching on "training and bringing up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution," the Party branch of Mawanshui engineering team of Lungyen iron mine in Hopei Province relies on the old workers to strengthen ideological education for the young workers, so as to hand down to future generations and develop continuously this team's revolutionary spirit of dogged struggle.

In the past 20 years since its founding, Mawanshui engineering team has for 16 times set new national records of tunnelling in ferrous metal mine, making contributions to the development of mining industry. It has become a red flag on the front of metallurgical industry throughout the country. In recent years, subsequent to the development of the cause of socialist construction, this team has transferred some old workers one after another to give aid in construction of new projects and meanwhile continues to add new blood to itself. By now, young workers account for about 50 percent of the total number of workers of the whole team and for over 80 percent of the number of tunnelling workers engaged in the first line of production.

For the purpose of handing down to future generations this team's fine style of enduring great hardship, doing arduous labor, bravely fighting hard battles and scaling the peak which has been cultivated in the long course of struggle, the Party branch of Mawanshui engineering team pays attention to relying on the old workers to give the young workers class education and line education. Whenever some young workers join this team, the Party branch organizes them to visit the class education exhibition hall run by this mine and asks the old workers to come before the "mass grave" to tell about the tragic history of miners in the old society, to make reports on past sufferings and the happiness in which they now live, and to give an account of the history of how Mawanshui engineering team has grown up and strengthened in the course of violent struggle between the two lines. At the same time, it relies on the old workers to educate the young workers in the revolutionary ideal and prospects, so that the young workers firmly establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly.

Young worker Wang Lien-hui joined this team at the end of 1970. He then did not understand sufficiently the meaning of his work and wanted to change to another line of trade. Old worker Su Chin-hai got together with him to study Chairman Mao's works, such as "Serve the People" and "In Memory of Norman Bethune," explained to him the great meaning of Chairman Mao's call to "develop the mining industry" and told him about the fighting course covered by Mawanshui engineering team. With the patient help of the old worker, Wang Lien-hui raised his consciousness. He was determined to keep in mind the interests of the general situation of the revolution as a whole, to take a firm stand at his

position of work and to fight in the mine his whole life. After that, he worked actively in revolution and production and became a backbone element in his working squad. He was recently posted as leader of a production squad.

The Party branch of Mawanshui engineering team also pays attention to relying on old workers to give the young workers ideological education in plain living and hard struggle and in building the country through hard work and thrift.

In May last year, this team accepted the task of tunnelling of an inclined shaft of 100 meters. At that time, there were no rock picking machines and the rocks had to be carried away by means of baskets. Some young workers were somewhat afraid of the hard work and fatigue and wanted to wait until rock-picking machines were brought here. Thereupon, the Party branch members and the old workers told them about the history of this engineering team which was founded with only two big hammers and a rock drill, and gave an account of how Ma Wan-shui, former leader of this team, led the team members down the shaft to carry on their work doggedly despite a heavy downpour of water. The young workers were taught an impressive lesson. Led by the Party branch members and the old workers, they displayed their revolutionary vigor and took up heavy jobs. As a result, this project was completed ahead of schedule, satisfying the needs of construction of the mine.

On one occasion, when coming off duty, a young worker discarded an alloy head of a rock drill on the worksite. Grasping this incident, squad leader Ma Ming educated the young workers in the necessity of building the country through hard work and thrift. He recounted the conditions when Mawanshui engineering team at first had to carry out its work entirely by means of ordinary rock drills and sharpen worn-out drill heads by grinding them for further use, and exhorted all to treasure public property. Educated and influenced by the old workers, the young workers cultivated the good style of hard work and thrift.

In doing their work, the old workers of Mawanshui engineering team pay attention to going in the fore to do the work and teaching the young workers by verbal instructions and personal demonstrations and playing an exemplary role. In April last year, this engineering team launched a battle to break the record of tunnelling of 1,000 meters a month. The No. 2 group of this team independently shouldered the task of tunnelling of 200 meters. Old worker Sun Yeh-p'ing led a squad to carry out tunnelling. They met a shallow layer of clayslate, which was a rare case, so that their work progressed very slowly. In the face of the difficulty, Sun Yeh-p'ing encouraged all, saying: "Our Mawanshui engineering team never before bowed its head to difficulties. We shall never leave here until we have accomplished our task!" Immediately after that, as soon as a blast was made, he went in the fore to start working despite the thick smoke. Led by the old workers, the young workers of the whole squad worked with redoubled vigor. Eventually this squad accomplished its footage plan ahead of schedule.

The old workers of Mawanshui engineering team also pay close attention to giving the young workers technical education and encouraging them to take the

road of being both red and expert. This team regularly holds young workers' technical study classes, in which the old workers teach the young workers techniques. Thanks to the old workers' enthusiasm in teaching techniques for the revolutionary cause and the young workers' strenuous efforts to learn techniques for the revolutionary cause, this team raises its level of productive skills very quickly. After study and practice for six months or more, 80 percent of the young workers of the tunnelling groups have mastered the productive skills of boring eyelets, making blasts and loading the tubs and become a fresh force in production. Eight of these young workers are posted as leader or deputy leader of a group or leader of a squad.

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HONG KONG AND MACAU

Comrades Teng Ying-chao, Hsieh Ching-yi, Chen Mu-hua and Lo Ching-chang Meet Women's Tourist Group from Hongkong

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

comrades teng ying-chao, hsieh ching-yi, chen mu-hua and lo ching-chang this afternoon met with the women's tourist group from hongkong with tan jen-chiu as its leader, yeh hsiu-ying as its deputy leader and su wu-tzu as its adviser. comrade teng ying-chao and others welcomed the sisters from hongkong and had a cordial conversation with them.

present on the occasion were lo shu-chang, yu ai-feng, chang ying, kung hsiao and tu hsi-chien.

comrade liang wei-lin, director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, was also present.

the tourist group came to peking on may 3 after visiting northeast and east china.

PALEONTOLOGY

Well-Preserved Skeletons of Extinct Elephants Found in East China

(NCNA-English Hofei, May 8, 1973)

two well-preserved fossil skeletons of an extinct species of elephant (elephus namadicus) have been unearthed in anhwei province. they are the first such complete specimens ever discovered in china.

chinese palaeontologists have been making a careful study of the fossils since the two skeletons were found at the end of 1972 at a water conservancy work-site in huaiyuan county, anhwei province, in the middle reaches of the huai river. they say past study of such elephant fossils was fragmentary and uncertain, being confined to a few teeth. now the newly found skeletons include skulls, scapulas, limbs and vertebrae as well as three-metre-long tusks. except for a small part of the toe bones and vertebrae, they are in a perfect state of preservation.

the two skeletons help palaeontologists and geologists to gain an all-round and better understanding of the characteristics of this extinct elephant, the geographical

and climatic conditions of the ancient huai river valley, as well as the habits of the extinct elephants there.

the scientific name for this elephant is paleoxopon namadicus. it is a bigger animal than the present asiatic elephant. it stands about four metres, and one thigh bone is 1.3 metres long. the thigh of a present-day elephant is about one metre long.

the palaeontologists estimate that this kind of elephant lived about 300,000 years ago, in the quaternary period. at that time northern anhwei province was moist and hot. later its climate grew colder, and the elephants moved south to southwest china, to tropical and sub-tropical regions.

this type of elephant, according to the history of the evolution of living beings, is closer to the primitive african elephant. the cranial part of its skull is flatter than that of the asiatic elephant or mammoth. the molars show lozenge-shaped enamel rings on the surface of the teeth worn down by chewing.

fossils of buffaloes and fresh water molluscan shells were found in association at the same work-site. they are of importance to palaeontological and geological work.

WORKER-CADRES

Miner-Cadres in Central China

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 8, 1973)

"i began hauling ore on my back at eleven. i knew all bitterness as a miner in the old society. today we are masters of the mine. i'll devote my life to running it well," said 42-year-old yang chun-kai, standing communist party committee member and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of a non-ferrous metal mine in the central china province of hunan.

since liberation in 1949, the party organization has trained and promoted large numbers of miners to leading posts at this 80-year-old mine. over half the managerial and party cadres and engineering personnel come from the rank-and-file workers. yang chun-kai is one of those who are doing a good job at their leading posts while retaining the fine qualities of ordinary working people.

"looking for yang? you'd better go to the pit or workshop or construction site," we were told in the office of the revolutionary committee.

since he became a leading cadre in 1961, yang chun-kai has been spending two-thirds of his time doing physical labour and working among the miners and workers.

yang has an intimate knowledge of the mine, from geological formation to excavation, from dressing to refining. he has led a group of workers and technicians in making a ball grinding machine and eliminating a bottle-neck when ore excavation outpaced dressing.

yang chien-hsiao, another veteran miner, is now chairman of the revolutionary committee of an ore-dressing plant at the mine. "at 58, i still feel young because my new life began at the time of liberation," he said.

this miner with more than 40 years of experience in the pit behind him had four brothers. all his brothers died of overwork before liberation when the mine was a capitalist enterprise. yang chien-hsiao was fired after he, with a load of 100 kilograms on his back, slipped and fell off a ladder and got seriously injured.

he has a tender love for his plant. sometimes he jumped out of bed at midnight and went to the workshop to get something fixed. he would never let even a small screw lie rusting on the ground. since 1949 he has been cited as an advanced worker on many occasions.

the mine's women affairs committee chairman ho kuo-lien is a new cadre who has come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution. thirtyeight years old, she supervises the work of the canteen, kindergartens and creches, and sees to it that women workers are given jobs that suit their physical conditions.

ho kuo-lien came to work at the mine at the age of eleven. "in those days, my family always worried about the next meal," she recalled. "now we women are masters of our own lot and of our country, just like men. we have a happy life. what i think most is how to do my work well so that our sisters will contribute more to the country's socialist construction."

the party committee takes the work of promoting workers as a fundamental measure for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. party organizations at various levels have run study classes for the miner-cadres to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and technology. in the past decade, the mine has provided more than 400 worker-turned-cadres for other new mines.

the old mine has mechanized most of the manual labour and greatly improved ventilation, lighting, drainage and dust control. it is producing a dozen times as much as it did in 1949 when the people's republic of china was founded.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

East China Agricultural Scientific Research Institute

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 8, 1973)

wide use of 13 good strains of rice and wheat and of 41 improved farming methods has helped an east china region increase its farm output in the past six years.

this is largely due to the work of technicians of the hsuchow regional agricultural scientific research institute in kiangsu province. they set up seed breeding centres and experimental plots in different communes and brigades of the region during the cultural revolution. they carried out their work there in close cooperation with peasants and first tested the initial achievements on their centres and plots in different localities for approval. this made it possible for quick and wide adoption of new strains and farming methods.

priority has been given to the rice seed breeding since the region's rice acreage in the past three years has been expanded from 100,000 hectares to 300,000 hectares. this is part of the effort of the local people to increase grain output in response to chairman mao's call: "change the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south". technicians of the institute got more than 300 good strains of rice from the major rice producers throughout the country and tried them out on experimental plots in 36 localities. thanks to their joint efforts with the commune members, they succeeded in selecting and popularizing four early-ripening, high-yield and disease-resistant strains.

low temperature used to prolong the period of growth of rice, which then delayed the time for sowing wheat. the technicians solved the problem in two years by selecting three good strains of early-ripening rice and two good strains of wheat which may be sown a bit later.

two new strains of the cow vetch made it possible to enlarge the region's green manure acreage. they gave a

yield 20 per cent higher than the local variety. the green manure acreage jumped from 23,000 hectares in 1968 to 200,000 hectares in 1972.

one young technician of the institute succeeded in improving alkali soil by sowing sesbania while he was working in a brigade. when he first learned that the region had once tried this method but failed, he went to a dozen communes to discuss the matter with the peasants. at the same time he did chemical analyses of the alkali soil. the young technician finally found the right technique for the region which has turned nearly 40,000 hectares of barren alkali land into rice and wheat fields by sowing sesbania in the past few years.

FOLK ARTS

Multi-National Southwest Province Promotes Folk Arts of Minority People

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 8, 1973)

communist party committees at all levels in multi-national yunnan province are promoting socialist arts, music and dances of the 22 minority nationalities in the province.

all the nationalities now have their own folk song composers, singers, musicians, dancers and choreographers working in professional organizations in regions, autonomous chous and counties throughout the province.

thirty per cent of the performers at a provincial theatrical, song and dance festival last year were minority people. in some counties, as many as 80 per cent of the members of the cultural propaganda teams are minority people.

discussion forums for folk musicians, dancers, novelists and artists of minority nationalities were organized by the provincial cultural bureau as well as by various regions and autonomous chous. the purpose was to help them in their study, help them heighten their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and raise vocational proficiency. tours of factories, mines and border areas were arranged for the writers and artists to acquaint themselves more fully with the life of the masses and learn from the working people. facilities were provided to encourage them in their creative endeavour.

many of them are at present writing new books and poems. yangsu, a writer of pai nationality, is now writing a play describing how the chingpo people have taken the road of cooperation and transformed the border area. lichiao, a writer of yi nationality, is working on part four of his long novel "the joyful chinsha river."

the province sponsored three theatrical, song and dance festivals last year. more than 80 items, including songs and dances, were presented. these new works written since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution depict heroic deeds of local workers, peasants and soldiers in socialist revolution and construction. most of the works reflect the life and struggle of the minority nationalities.

the province has put out several novels, essays and poems and works of fine art portraying the life and struggle of the minority nationalities. one-third of the 250 poems published last year were written by poets of national minorities.

MOTOR ROADS

Southwest China Autonomous Chou Builds Motor Road Network

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 9, 1973)

some 1,200 kilometres of motor roads today skirt precipices of the hengtuan mountains to link the five counties, one township and 76 per cent of the people's communes in the tehung tai-chingpo autonomous chou of southwest china's yunnan province.

with a total area of 14,300 square kilometres, this multi-national area had a little over 100 kilometres of motor roads before national liberation in 1949. goods had to be brought in and out by human labour or pack animals. the reactionary rule of the kuomintang and precipitous mountains together made the area inaccessible to modern traffic.

the state allocated large sums of money and material to help the area build roads. technical personnel from elsewhere made surveys and helped train large numbers of workers and drivers from among the local people. this was done in line with chairman mao's instruction "defy difficulties and hard work to build highways in order to help our fraternal nationalities."

government effort is supplemented by local people's initiative. the commune members have in recent years built roads in slack seasons to link their villages with elsewhere. it used to take eight days for pack animals to reach the remotest place of the chou from its capital, luhsi (mangshih). today, it takes one day to motor the same distance.

AFFORESTATION

Afforestation Along South China Coastal Beaches

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 9, 1973)

a constant victim of rampaging sandstorms, the vast areas in south china along the north coast of the bac bo gulf are now protected by a 800-kilometre tree belt that snakes from the chankiang administrative region in kwangtung province to the east end of the sino-vietnamese border.

many sections of this "green wall", as the local people call it, are reinforced by treebelts skirting highways, farms or villages.

tree planting started in 1954 under the leadership of the people's government as part of the over-all plan to transform the denuded beaches. it received fresh momentum in 1958, when the people's communes were set up.

government measures, such as the setting up of state-owned tree nurseries which give technical and other aid to the communes, are combined with the people's initiative. every production brigade has a special group to manage its own tree nurseries and forests. afforestation campaigns were launched every spring and autumn, and every villager helps.

mass afforestation and construction of water control projects have brought big changes in these areas. the once arid, wind-swept villages, which were poverty-stricken before liberation, are growing two crops a year instead of one and producing enough for themselves or even a surplus.

an example is the chenghai production brigade in hopu county, whose members have planted trees on 153 hectares of sea beaches. this helped control sandstorms and restore farmland ruined before liberation. the brigade achieved self-sufficiency in 1969.

some of the trees have matured and are providing the people with timber and firewood.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Friendship Group Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 8, 1973)

a chinese friendship group with chien yung-ching as leader and fang ming as deputy leader arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit.

the group was met at the airport by tomor cerova, first secretary of the party committee of no. 3 region of tirana district, perlat rama, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, murat mema, manager of albtourism (the tourist agency of albania), as well as representatives of the foreign ministry, the trade ministry, the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries and the albanian-chinese friendship society.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the management of albtourism gave a dinner yesterday evening for the chinese friendship group.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Ministry of National Defence Holds Soiree for Algerian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

the chinese ministry of national defence held a soiree today to welcome the algerian delegation led by colonel mohamed ban-ahmed, member of the algerian revolutionary council.

attending the soiree were algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab and embassy officials.

present were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, kang lin, deputy commander of the

p.l.a. peking units, hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned wang pu-ching, chao chun-cheng and hsiang chien.

at the soiree which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and armies of china and algeria, the song and dance troupe of the p.l.a. peking units presented algerian songs including "the pledge of the algerian people" and "long live algeria", and chinese songs and dances "the heart of the people of all nationalities turn to the red sun", "the red tachai flowers bloom everywhere" and "the border areas build great wall of iron". the performance was warmly applauded.

Vice-Chairman of Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying Meets Algerian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with colonel mohamed ben-ahmed, member of the algerian revolutionary council, and all members of the algerian delegation he is leading.

algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab was present on the occasion.

present were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, kang lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and leading members of departments concerned.

Algerian Delegation Leader Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

colonel mohamed ben-ahmed, leader of the algerian delegation and member of the revolutionary council of algeria, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department,

chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, kang lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of other departments concerned, including wang pu-ching, chao chun-cheng, yang hu-chen, hsiang chien and hsu li-chin.

algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab and diplomatic officials of the algerian embassy here were present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. mohamed ben-ahmed and hsiao ching-kuang proposed toasts to the constant growth of the militant friendship between the people and armies of algeria and china.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Mrs. Peron Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife wang ti-cheng hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of isabel martinez de peron, wife of former argentine president juan domingo peron and vice-president of the justicialist party of argentina, and her party: jose lopez rega, general secretary of the national justicialist movement, gloria bidegain and norma lopez rega.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended.

present were shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, and his wife hsiung yu-chen, and leading members of organizations concerned lin ping, li en-chiu, ma chia-chun, kang tai-sha, chien chang-kuei and fu yu-fang.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmopshere. chou pei-yuan and mrs. peron proposed toasts to increasing mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and argentine peoples.

mrs. peron and her party arrived here last night on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Plastic Surgery Expert and Wife Leave for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

british plastic surgery expert frederick villeneuve nicolle and his wife wound up their visit here and left for shanghai by air today before going home. the british guests arrived in peking on may 5 at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

kao chin-o, deputy secretary-general of the host association, met with the guests and gave a dinner in their honour on the evening of may 6.

during their stay in peking, the guests visited hospitals and a kindergarten and toured the great wall and the ming tombs. they also had discussions with peking medical workers.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for African and European Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, accompanied by ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, left here this afternoon by special plane for a visit to nine african and european countries.

the other members of the royal cambodian delegation headed by samdech norodom sihanouk are sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs and madame sarin chhak; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; chea san, minister of justice and judicial reforms; prince norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom keth kanya; madame kou roun; and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state. they left here on board the same plane.

among those at the airport to see them off were:

penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ministers of the royal government of national union

of cambodia chau seng, thiounn mumm, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; princess norodom roeungsy and her husband; madame yuvaneath; madame pemme peang and royal cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun; and

chou en-lai, chinese premier; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo and safudin, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the cpc central committee; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and han nien-lung, ma jen-hui, lin chia-mei, huang chieh, hsu han-ping, chao lan-hsiang, lu wei-chao, wang chen, kao chien-chung and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

flying the national flags of royal cambodia and china, peking airport was today filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and cambodia. children presented bouquets to samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary. the chinese and cambodian comrades-in-arms warmly shook hands and exchanged farewells.

guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara and malian ambassador to china assane guindo went with the delegation.

on hand were diplomatic envoys and officials of the embassies in peking of the congo, albania, mauritania, algeria, yugoslavia, romania, and the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the democratic people's republic of korea and the sudan.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean General of Aviation Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

general of aviation gabriel van schouwen, leader of the visiting delegation of the chilean school of aviation "capitan avalos", gave a return banquet here this evening.

among those attending were hsueh shao-ching, deputy commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned chang chung, wu fan-wu, chu kai-yin, jen hsueh-yao and chang chang.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and mrs. uribe were present.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship. general gabriel van schouwen and deputy commander hsueh shao-ching proposed toasts to the daily growth of the friendship between the peoples and armies of chile and china.

Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Meets Laura Allende

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

chinese assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin this afternoon met with laura allende, sister of chilean president allende, member of the central committee of the socialist party of chile and member of the chamber of deputies, and her daughter, and julio silva, member of the chamber of deputies, and his wife.

they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Chilean Friends Leave Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

laura allende, sister of chilean president allende, member of the chamber of deputies and member of the central committee of the socialist party of chile, and her daughter left peking today to visit kwangchow before leaving china.

among those seeing them off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned ma chia-chun and lin ping. chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and mrs. uribe were present.

laura allende and her daughter arrived in peking on april 23 on a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. before coming to peking, they had toured shanghai and hangchow. while in peking, they were feted by chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the host organization, and his wife wang ti-cheng. the distinguished chilean guests also attended may day celebrations and met with women representatives of various circles in peking.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Gives National Day Cocktail Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

karel kurka, czechoslovak ambassador to china, and his wife gave a cocktail party at the embassy here at noon today to mark the national day of the czechoslovak socialist republic.

attending were yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ma yi, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and leading members of departments concerned chiao pei-hsin, chu kai-yin, and wang hsiao-yi.

present were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chou En-lai and Ho Ying Meet Ethiopian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret.

present on the occasion were wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and interpreter shen jo-yun.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Minister Receives Chinese Post Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, May 8, 1973)

hubert germain, minister of posts and tele-communications of france, yesterday received and had a friendly conversation with all members of the visiting chinese post delegation.

tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in france, was also present on the occasion.

tien chih-tung gave a dinner yesterday evening for the visit of the delegation.

director of the office to the french ministry of posts and telecommunications j. maire and his wife and director of the french directorate-general of posts r. joder and his wife were present.

French Minister Fetes Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, May 9, 1973)

maurice druon, french cultural minister and member of the council of academie francaise, gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of the chinese unearthed relics exhibition delegation led by wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data.

present on the occasion were gaston palewski, president of the constitutional council and vice-chairman of the french society of artistic activities under the foreign ministry; jean legaret, chairman of the commission of fine arts of the city of paris; pierre laurent, director-general of cultural, scientific and technical relations of the foreign ministry; henri froment-meurice, head of the asian-oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry; jean-paul angles, director of the protocal department of the foreign ministry; jacques rigaud, director of the office of the cultural ministry; and directors of museums in france.

tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

during the luncheon, maurice druon, palewski and wang yeh-chiu proposed toasts to the success of the chinese exhibition and the friendship between the chinese and french people.

since its arrival here, the chinese delegation has visited museums and places of historic interest around paris. the delegation visited versailles and a porcelain factory at sevres today.

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Opens in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, May 8, 1973)

an exhibition on unearthed relics of the people's republic of china opened in the petit palais here today. this is the first exhibition of its kinds ever held in the west.

present at the opening ceremony were michel jobert, minister of foreign affairs, maurice druon, minister of cultural affairs, gaston palewski, president of the constitutional council, geoffroy de courcel, secretary general of the foreign ministry, madame nicole de hauteclocque, president of the council of paris, jean

verdier, prefect of paris, andre bettencourt, deputy to the national assembly and ex-minister, as well as other high officials and well-known personalities from all over france.

present also was the chinese unearthed relics exhibition delegation led by its leader wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and its deputy leader, yu meng-hsin, cultural counsellor of the chinese embassy in france.

conducted by wang yeh-chiu and accompanied by tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, the french foreign minister, the cultural minister, the president of the constitutional council and other french personalities, inspected some four hundred exhibits which range from the palaeolithic age to the yuan dynasty (1271-1368 a.d.). the visitors admired especially the jade suit threaded with gold wire and a bronze galloping horse of the han dynasty (206 b.c.-220 a.d.) and tricoloured pottery figurines of the tang dynasty (618-907 a.d.).

diplomatic envoys of various countries to france also visited the exhibition. several thousand french people saw the exhibition today.

this exhibition will last till september.

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, May 8, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe, of china with yuan tung-lin as head and li kuo-liang as vice-head, arrived in paris by plane today for a friendly tour, after its friendly visit in romania.

welcoming the troupe at the airport were yves delahaye, deputy director general of cultural, scientific and technical relations of the foreign ministry of france, and others.

tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim, and yu meng-hsin, cultural counsellor, of the chinese embassy here were present at the airport. present also were representatives of patriotic chinese residents in france who presented flowers to members of the acrobatic troupe.

CHINA AND IRAN

Li Hsien-nien, Wang Meng, Ho Ying Meet Iranian Guests in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister of the physical culture and sports commission wang meng and vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with general ali hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and president of the physical education organization of iran, and his wife.

participating in the meeting were hassan rassouli, secretary general of the iran national olympic committee, and his wife, who have come to china with general kashani; and m. farhang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking.

on hand were leading members of chinese departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, chou chueh, wang to, chu tse and sung chung, and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Ministers Give Dinner Party in Honor of Liao Cheng-chih

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 9, 1973)

japanese international trade and industry minister yasuhiro nakasone, agriculture-forestry minister yoshio sakurauchi and speaker of the house of representatives umekichi nakamura gave a dinner party here yesterday evening in honour of liao cheng-chih, leader, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, and some other members of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

also present on the japanese side on the occasion were diet members osamu inaba and buichi oishi.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also invited to the party.

liao cheng-chih and his party returned to tokyo from hakone yesterday. when they stopped over at yamato city, kanagawa prefecture, they called on japanese diet member tokuma utsunomiya at his home, where they also met diet members kazuo shionoya and susumu kobayashi.

Japanese Agricultural and Peasant Exchange Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

the 16-member delegation to china of nationwide representatives of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association, which has saburo kuribayashi, director of the association and chairman of the national federation of unions of peasants away from home for work, as its leader, taro yamaguchi, director of the peasants and fishermen bureau of the japanese socialist party, as its deputy leader and eiju iino, general secretary of the yamagata prefectural federation of farmers' union, as its secretary general, left peking for home today via kwangchow after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, and leading members of departments concerned li yung-kai, jen chih, hsu yun-tien, li fu-teh and liu jang, as well as representatives of peking suburban commune members.

the japanese delegation gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

gaston thorn, foreign minister of the grand duchy of luxembourg, and his party left here for shanghai by air today.

present at the airport to see them off were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and chou yung-kuo, kao chien-chung and sun so-chang, leading members of departments concerned.

wang tung, director of the western european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and j. vixseboxse, netherlands ambassador to china, are accompanying foreign minister thorn on his visit to shanghai.

also present at the airport were mrs. j. vixseboxse; jacques groothaert, belgian ambassador to china; and diplomatic envoys of italy, france and denmark to china.

during their stay in peking, the distinguished guests visited peking university, the palace museum and an exhibition on historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they also toured the great wall, ting ling (one of the ming tombs), the summer palace and the temple of heaven.

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 9, 1973)

gaston thorn, foreign minister of the grand duchy of luxembourg, and his party wound up their friendly visit to shanghai and left for kwangchow by air this morning. they are being accompanied to kwangchow by wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and j. vixseboxse, the ambassador to china of the netherlands.

the luxembourg guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and shanghai museum and had a bird's view of the city from the shanghai mansion.

the distinguished luxembourg guests arrived here by air yesterday. upon their arrival and departure, they were welcomed and seen off by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman, chin chuan-teh and chang chen-ya, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

feng kuo-chu gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of gaston thorn and other distinguished guests. at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests chatted cordially. they wished that the friendly relations between china and luxembourg and the friendship between the people of the two countries would further develop.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Liaoning Youth Football Team Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 8, 1973)

the youth football team of liaoning province left here by train today on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

captain of the team is liu chi-hsin, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports commission, and deputy captain is meng tieh-chieh, secretary general of the liaoning branch of the chinese football federation.

among those seeing the team off at the railway station was yang chi, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Foreign Minister and Madame Vaarvik Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

dagfinn vaarvik, foreign minister of the kingdom of norway, madame vaarvik and his party arrived here by air via shanghai this evening on a friendly visit to china as guests of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei.

peking airport today flew the national flags of norway and china. welcoming the distinguished norwegian guests at the airport were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yi, wang pen-tso, kao chien-chung and sun so-chang.

on hand were diplomatic officials of the norwegian embassy in peking, swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and madame bjornberg, danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan, and madame helenius, wife of the finnish ambassador to china.

norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and madame ravne made a special trip to shanghai to meet foreign minister and madame vaarvik and accompanied them to peking.

when they stopped over at shanghai, the distinguished norwegian guests were greeted at the airport by wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

Chinese, Norwegian Foreign Ministers Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei held unconstrained talks with norwegian foreign minister dagfinn vaarvik in a friendly atmosphere here this morning.

present on the occasion from the norwegian side were per ravne, ambassador to china; kjell vibe, director general of the political department, bue brun, director general of the commercial department, and tom vraalsen, a division head of the political department, of the ministry of foreign affairs; and asbjorn ringen, chief of the foreign minister's secretariat.

present from the chinese side were assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, as well as wang pen-tso, kao chien-chung, yang hu-shan, tsao yuan-hsin, li pao-cheng and wu chia-kan.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Charge d'Affaires to Peru Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Archaeologists

(NCNA-English Lima, May 8, 1973)

wang yen-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in peru, gave a reception here today on the visit of the chinese archaeological group led by hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the academy of sciences of china.

present at the reception were martha hildebrandt, director of the national institute of culture of peru, alberto maclean urzua, director of political and diplomatic affairs of the foreign ministry, and manuel jesus orbegozo, president of the peru-china cultural institute, and other friends.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party for Visiting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

the ambassador to china of the somali democratic republic, ahmed mohamed darman, and madame darman gave a cocktail party here this afternoon in honour of the visiting somali workers and youth delegation.

members of the delegation led by mohamud omar mohamed and rashid shiekh abdullahi attended.

among the guests were shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of chinese departments concerned wu hsueh-chien, chia hsueh-chien, wang ming-chun, chao lin-ching and hsu huang.

the cocktail party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. ambassador darman and shen chien proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the somali and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Tennis Team Arrives in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 7, 1973)

a chinese tennis team led by shen chia-lin arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to sri lanka.

the team was welcomed at the airport by austin rajakaruna, sports director,and t. s. jayawardene, assistant sports director, of the ministry of sports; d. m. perera, vice-president of the sri lanka lawn tennis association; and tennis players of the host country.

yang hui-sheng, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present at the airport.

the sri lanka lawn tennis association gave a tea party in honour of the chinese team this afternoon. perera, vice-president of the association, in an address expressed cordial welcome to the chinese team and the hope that the matches to be held between the tennis players of sri lanka and china would strengthen friendship

between the two countries, deepen the mutual understanding between their players and promote the latter's skill in playing tennis.

shen chia-lin said in reply that the chinese team had brought with them the friendly regards of the chinese people for the people and tennis players of sri lanka. they had come to colombo to learn from sri lanka colleagues and enhance friendship and mutual understanding between the tennis players and other people of the two countries.

after the two speeches, the hosts and guests exchanged gifts amid warm applause.

chinese ambassador huang ming-ta gave a dinner in honour of the chinese team this evening. minister of parliamentary affairs and sports k. b. ratnayake, officials from the ministry of sports and responsible members of the sri lanka lawn tennis association were present. the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Woman Writer Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

swedish woman writer edita morris wound up her visit to peking and left here by air today for a tour of southern china before going home.

seeing her off at the airport were chinese writer hao jan and liu kuang-ya of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in peking, mrs. edita morris participated in may day celebrations, visited factories, schools and neighbourhood communities, attended theatrical performances, toured places of historical interest. she was honoured at a banquet given by li en-chiu, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chou En-lai and Chou Pei-yuan Meet Former Head of Swiss Political Department

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou pei-yuan met here this afternoon with max petitpierre, former head of the political department of switzerland, his wife and other swiss friends who are with him on the visit. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife were present on the occasion.

present were chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and wang ti-cheng, hu pen-yao, chi tsung-hua, wang erh-ching and chao chun-sheng.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Swiss Guest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua here this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with max petitpierre, former head of the political department of switzerland.

present on the occasion were chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Upholds 200 Mile Territorial Sea Limit

(NCNA-English Quito, May 8, 1973)

ecuador persists in its position for a 200-nautical mile territorial sea, gustavo jarrin ampudia, minister of natural resources and power, reaffirmed here yesterday.

in an interview granted to the visiting chinese journalists' group, the minister emphatically pointed out: "with a view to defending the natural resources and exploiting them in a rational manner, we have been maintaining this thesis at all international meetings. many countries of the third world, particularly those in latin america, have added to this position and we are pleased that china supports it also."

he said that apart from upholding this position at international meetings, the best way to defend it is that "the state of ecuador can exploit these resources effectively". he disclosed that ecuador has a plan to promote its fisheries.

referring to ecuador's oil policy, the minister said: "proceeding from our position in defence of natural resources, a law on hydrocarbon has been promulgated the philosophical basis of which lies in the principle that the petroleum resources are the inalienable and indispensable property of the state of ecuador." under the law, 70 per cent of the area of concessions granted to foreign companies had been reverted to the state by the end of last year and these companies have to conclude new contracts with the state within a year in accordance with the stipulations in the law. the foreign companies, he added, should show respect for the national interests of ecuador and engage in rational exploitation.

on the same day, guillermo maldonado lince, ecuadorian minister of agriculture and livestock raising, told the chinese journalists' group in an interview that his government is taking various measures to promote and diversify agriculture. he declared, "the policy of the ecuadorian government in agriculture and animal husbandry is to increase the output of all products, giving priority to the development of those which are going to replace imports, such as wheat, fats, oils and oil byproducts." research work is being carried out to adopt new varieties of wheat so as to enlarge the acreage under this crop, he added.

TRADE MISSION

Chinese Trade Visiting Group to Italy and FRG Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

the visiting group from the china council for the promotion of international trade led by the council's vice-chairman li hsi-fu, returned to peking by air yesterday after attending the italian milan international fair and the hanover international fair of the federal republic of germany.

the group was welcomed at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments.

also present were heinrich rohreke, minister of the f.r.g. embassy in peking, and paolo roberti, first secretary of the italian embassy here.

CHINA AND US

American Guests Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

the eight-member delegation of the new york american-chinese friendship association led by kathy chamberlaine left here by train today to visit other parts of china before going home.

the delegation arrived in peking on april 30 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. during their stay in peking, the american friends visited a factory, a "may 7" cadre school, a neighbourhood community, schools and sites of historical interests. they also participated in may day celebrations here. li en-chiu, a leading member of the host association, gave a dinner for the american friends.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Head of Chinese Pavilion at Kinshasa
International Fair Leaves Peking for Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

_____ tung chao, head of the chinese pavilion at the 1973 kinshasa international fair, left here for zaire by air today.

seeing him off at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned and k.n. kasongo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zaire embassy here.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Lusaka, May 8, 1973)

_____ kenneth david kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, received chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen here yesterday afternoon and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

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